INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIX NO. 152— BOMBAY TUESDAY' JUNE 30, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

RETRENCHMENT AXE IN BOMBAY

12½ Per Cent Reduction In Salaries All Round

POONA PROPOSALS.

EMPLOYEES DRAWING RS. 50 & LESS EXEMPTED

(From Our Special Correspondt.)
POONA, June 29.

I understand on reliable authority that the main features of the recommendations of the Bombay Rerenchment Commitee are as follows:—

(a) Twelve and half per cent. cut in salaries of all Government servants.
(b) The reduction of salaries to apply to Provincial as well as Covenanted services Indian and European.
(c) Those admitted into Government service before the year 1922 to be exempted from cuts in salaries.
(d) Government servants drawing Rs. 50 and less to be exempted.
(e) Fifteen per cent. reduction in establishment.

MAHATMA AT BORSAD.

BORSAD, June 29.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Babu Rajendraprasad arrived here yesterday. Gandhiji intends staying here till the meeting of the Working Committee in Bombay.

Babu Rajendraprasad will stay here for 3 or 4 days during which he will tour the villages of Borsad taluka. He will then proceed to Bardoli and visit the villages there. —A.P.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

Gandhiji On Sachin Ban

BORSAD, June 29.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement regarding the order of the Sachin State authorities prohibiting the Congress Working Committee meeting:—

Let the public know that the change of venue has nothing to do with the order. Neither Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel nor I knew anything about it when the change of venue was decided upon. The date and venue had to be changed for the convenience of, and at the request of Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam and Dr. Mohammad Alam. Nevertheless, I am sorry for the order.

Some States do not seem to realise that at present there is agreement between the Government and the Congress. Such an order might therefore easily embarass the Government, which to the State, is the Paramount Power. Indeed, Dumas was thought of merely for its being a seaside resort. Nobody dreamt that the Working Committee meeting in the cool air of the sea near Dumas would harm Sachin. However, I am thankful that the accident of the change of venue has prevented an awkward situation arising. I hope, however, that order means no more than overzeal on the part of the District Magistrate of Sachin.—A. P.

LAND REVENUE ATTACHMENTS IN ANAND TALUKA.

BORSAD, June 29.

Attachments have commenced in Village Gana in Anand Taluka, for which Gandhiji had prepared the case for remission of land revenue. Mamlatdar with a police party proceeded to the village on Saturday and attached four buffaloes and some articles from the houses of defaulting peasants. The Secretary, Anand Taluka Congress Committee, has issued an appeal to the people not to purchase the attached goods. It is understood that Gandhiji has written to the Collector, strongly protesting against the attachments and stating that they are a breach of the Delhi Agreement. Gandhiji also proposes to visit Village Gana whenever required.—A. P.

BURMA GOVT. OFFER AMNESTY TO REBELS

—:o:—

But Leaders Exempted From Its Scope

PROSECUTIONS FOR OFFENCES TO CONTINUE

RANGOON, June 29.

A Government Communique has been issued widening the scope of the amnesty offer to rebels. It states that subject to the exceptions mentioned below, the Government are prepared to offer free pardon in respect of the offence of rebellion to all rebels who surrender within one month from the date of publication of the amnesty to their district authorities.

TERMS OF AMNESTY.

The only conditions attached to this offer are that rebels must undertake to live peaceably in their villages and not join rebels again or assist them in any way, and give a statement of all facts of the rebellion within their knowledge. Rebels who give this undertaking will immediately be allowed to go free.

NOT FOR LEADERS.

The leaders, who organised the rebellion or who have been leaders of gangs or chief lieutenants of these gangs, will be exempted from the amnesty. The Government cannot bind themselves to any specified number of leaders but the list in each district will be confined to important leaders. Nor will the amnesty be extended to persons who have taken active part in the murder of village officers, loyal villagers and civil officers.

The Government casualties occasioned by the rebels in collisions with regular troops and the military police will not be regarded as murder for the purpose of the amnesty.

PROSECUTIONS TO CONTINUE.

Subject to the above exceptions, the amnesty will be a general one in respect of the offence of rebellion, **but the Government reserve the right to investigate cases of dacoity and prosecute persons whom investigation shows to have committed those dacoities, especially when they are local criminals. Such persons will be sent up for trial by ordinary courts under the ordinary process of law.**

The amnesty already issued at Prome has already been most successful and some two-hundred rebels have surrendered. The Government think that the revised terms which they now offer are as liberal as they can reasonably be expected to offer and they hope that full advantage will be taken of them by misguided persons who rebelled against the Crown.

They also hope that leading Buddhist Monks and other influential persons in the rebel districts will use their influence and induce the rebels to take advantage of the generous terms now offered. The remaining suggestions made by the Leaders Conference regarding measures for economic relief and other matters are under active consideration by the Government.—A. P.

B. P. C. C CAMPAIGN FOR MAKING CITY "DRY" BEGINS

—:o:—

Toddy Booth Keepers Face The Situation Philosophically

GANPATI SHANKER AND ANOTHER VOLUNTEER ARRESTED.

Mr. Ganpati Shankar N. Desai, Secretary of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee was arrested by the police while he was picketing a toddy booth at Duncan Road. He was marched to the Maharbowdi Police Station and offered bail but he preferred to stay in the lock-up. It is understood that he will be placed before the bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Court to-day (Tuesday). The charge against him is disorderly behaviour.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the picketing of all toddy shops in Bombay was restarted on Monday. All the 127 toddy shops and about 100 country liquor shops especially in Fort, Mandvi and Parel areas were successfully picketed.

There was unusual enthusiasm all over the city and public response to the Congress appeal was simply phenomenal. Hundreds of part-time volunteers are being enrolled in all the wards and according to the present plans of the B.P.C.C. even country liquor shops all over the city will be included in the general picketing in a weeks time as soon as the arrangements are complete.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

The feature of picketing was the part played by women volunteers in it. In Girgaon Ward about a dozen ladies picketed toddy shops in Khetwadi and other places. Miss Manoramabai Shinde was in charge of this batch of ladies.

TODDYWALLAS TAKE IT PHILOSOPHICALLY.

The dealers of toddy shops took the situation in a spirit of resignation. They knew that the picketing was coming and they were prepared for the worst. Their conduct towards the Congress volunteers was quite friendly.

EMPTY BOOTHS.

At many places, Congress volunteers were seen reading newspapers and so also the dealers because there were no clients to attend to. More than 90 per cent of the shops were closed between 7 and 8 in the evening as the dealers were weary of a hopeless idle vigil.

The start of the picketing was extremely sensational. Crowds of people had collected at the Congress House and at the offices of the District Congress Committees to witness the inauguration. The opening scenes at the Congress House were quite spectacular. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. S. K. Patil, President and Secretary of the B.P.C.C. respectively, along with several members of the B.P.C.C. and Girgaon District Congress Committee and a number of volunteers in uniform assembled in a group in the Congress compound and from there proceeded to their respective shops where they had taken their duties. The police were watching the operations with the zest of an amused spectator. No cause was given for excitement.

LITTLE ROWDYISM.

At one or two places in Khetwadi (Girgaon) and Kumbhartukada (Bhuleshwar) there was a little disturbance caused owing to the attitude of a few persons calling themselves volunteers of Jamiat-ul-Ulema and other organisations. These persons wanted the Congress pickets to quit their places as they claimed that these places were under their charge. Congress volunteers calmly retorted that nobody had a monopoly of picketing and certainly these persons who had such an extraordinary interest in picketing so as to

(Continued on page 5.)

COERCIVE MEASURES IN U. P.

WARNING TO VICEROY

Mr. M. Jamal Mahomed, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Madras, has addressed on Thursday the 25th June, 1931, the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla, on the serious agrarian distress in ths United Provinces:—

"Committee Federation Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry view wih grave concern serious agrarian distress in United Provinces. Tenants unable to pay as remission made by Government very inadequate. Committee understand coercive measures adopted by Government to help Zemindars. Promulgation of Section 144 at various places has aggravated situation already serious. Committee respectfully warn His Excellency the Viceroy that adoption of coercive measures in such unprecedented distress is most undesirable and may lead to ugly disorders; therefore submit situation demands most sympathetic and generous measures to alleviate acute distress prevailing in agricultural classes. Committee further strongly suggest elimination of root cause of universal distress, especially prevailing in agricultural classes in the country by giving up efforts maintaining ratio at one shilling six pence and thereby raising level of prices in the country."—A. P.

CONGRESS PLANS IN MAHARASHTRA.

New Executive's Programme.

CLOTH SHOP PICKETING TO BEGIN SOON.

POONA, June 29.

The elections of the new office-bearers for the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee were held at the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, Poona City, yesterday evening, when about two-hundred members were present, Messrs. N. V. Gaadgil and G. V. Ketkar having withdrawn Mr. P. M. Bapat who was the leader of the Mulshipetha Satyagraha movement, was unanimously elected President. Unlike last year, most of the newly elected members are Congressmen. Only seven to eight responsivists out of thirty-six members have been elected on the executive body, prominent among them being Mrs. Gangaben Patel, and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Deshpande Apte, Harolikar, Ranade and Hyderabadi. Sixteen members of the All-India Congress Committee were also elected including two ladies, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Yeshoda Bhutt, Messrs. Tulpule Patwardhan, Ketkar, Gadgil and ten others.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

After the elections, resolutions were passed on the committee's future working programme, one of the items of which is to stiffen the boycott of foreign goods. It is understood that regular picketing with this view will begin in Poona in five or six days. Regarding picketing of liquor shops, it appears that until sufficient volunteers come forward, picketing will be kept in abeyance. It was also decided that batches of four members of the executive body tour in all districts for carrying out propaganda work and also asking people to be ready for the next fight if found necessary. At the close of the meeting a member of the Youth League vehemently denouncing Mr. Gandhi's methods and programme, but subsequently a resolution on those lines was withdrawn when the consensus of opinion at the meeting was found to be in favour of following Mr. Gandhi's lead.—A. P.

"Come Over To Our Side Of The Atlantic & Save The World"

—:o:—

FRANTIC INVITATIONS TO MAHATMA

A BUNCH OF LETTERS FROM GANDHIJI'S MAIL BAG

LOS ANGELES, May 28.
(By Air Mail.)

Mahatma M. K. Gandhi,
Ahmedabad, India.

Dear Sir,

Although never having seen you, I write as to a real friend, for I feel that I know you, having read much of your life and work for India. I also have given most of my life for China that other great Oriental land to which I went 44 years ago.

We have been fighting the 'opium curse' all these years, and other evils seeking to bring out a new National life for this great nation, as you do for India.

"China and India should join hands in this work of battling for freedom," and of opposing these evils of opium, liquor, and other things that keep the people in poverty and ignorance.

We should also awaken world sympathy and support, and "you can do this" better than any other man I know.

For this reason I join with Miss Mary Leitch and Dr. Virgil G. Hinshaw—the International Secretary of the International Reform Federation—in the "invitation to come to America."

I urge this for the good of your beloved India, and for China too, and hope that you will consider coming at your earliest possible convenience.

"You can stir up the people of this land for the support of the rights of the people of India."

Yours very sincerely,

EDWARD W. THWING.

Value Of Personal Contact

In the course of his letter dated 27th May addressed to Mahatmaji Virgil G. Hinshaw writes:—

I have a letter from your secretary or representative, Mr. Pyarelel to the effect that it has not been your purpose to come to America at this time.

Permit me to name some reasons for extending to you the invitation. (1) To arouse the sympathy of the people of America and the world in behalf of the things for which you are working. That sympathy is already great, yet it might be increased manyfold by personal contact with great audiences such as you would have in this country. (2) To raise a large sum of money to be used in educating the youth of the world against the use and legalization of alcohol and narcotics.

For The Sake Of The World.

In the course of her letter to Gandhiji dated 1st June Mary Leitch writes:—

"Not only for the sake of your beloved India but for the sake of China and Africa as well, I beg leave to urge you to come here and expose the monster crime that has been committed against nine hundred million people of three nationalities, through the British opium and liquor traffics. When the Christian Church has had its eyes opened to the enormity of those evils it will arise in its might and, with the help of Almighty God, put an end to them."

"SIGNING THEIR OWN DEATH-WARRANT"

"If British Workers Agree To Exploitation Of Eastern Workers"

MR. BRADLEY CONCLUDES STATEMENT IN MEERUT CASE

(From Our Correspondent)
MEERUT, June 27.

The proceeding in Meerut Conspiracy case were adjourned for the last two days owing to the illness of Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad, who is down with fever and colic pain. The defence Counsel, Mr. Shiv Prasad, having left for Allahabad in connection with the bail applications, there was nobody to represent Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad in Court and hence the Court had to be adjourned. The proceedings were resumed today, on the return of the defence Counsel and Mr. Bradley continued his statement.

Mr. Bradley proceeded to explain how the struggle of the British worker was inevitably bound up with that of the Indian worker. The British capitalists, he said "use the argument that it is competition from workers in such countries as India and China, with their low wages and long hours that is undercutting the British products. But who is that is keeping down the condutions of the workers in those countries? It is the same British capitalists, who force these workers to toil under disgusting circumstances for long hours and 52 weeks in the year, in return for a wage that can only be described as a miserable pittance not sufficient to provide them with enough food. It is the same British capitalist said Mr. Bradley "who is imposing rationalisation at home and at the same time planning new schemes for further economic exploitation of India and other colonial countries. British worker who assist or even permit this state of things to continue are in reality signing their own death warrant. The task of the British working-class is to fight for the liberation of the colonial masses and for the conquest of power at home. It is for British workers to consider how best to achieve this."

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S POLICY

The policy of the British Labour Party contended, said Mr. Bradley, "is leading the workers to ruin. The Labour Party has had sufficient time and opportunity to show its intentions, having operated as His Majesty's Government on two occasions and on both these occasions it has been successful in showing its imperialist character. It has supported all measures which the capitalists have brought forward to reduce the standard of life of the working class. The Labour Government has freely used the capitalist State machinery to prevent resistance on the part of workers during the transport worker's strike in 1924. Their policy in relation to the Empire is no better than that of Birkenhead. Their imperialist policy in India is but too well known to be mentioned. To justify this policy of imperialism but the labour party talk of "socialising" the Empire. But the programme for "socialising" the Empire is "a programme for socialising exploitation and slavery."

A "BETRAYAL"

Continuing, Mr. Bradley said, "while the Labour party and the 2nd International were betraying and handing the workers over to capitalism, the Communist International and the Red International of Labour Unions were unhesitating for supporting the colonial revolutionary movements. The only party in Great Britain carries out the correct policy in relation to the colonies is the Communist Party of Great Britain." "It is our aim, the aim of the working class movement to over throw capitalism and to substitute in place of the dictatorship of capitalism—the dictatorship of the workers."

"The fact that I am in the dock to day charged along with my Indian comrades shows that we workers in the metropolis are beginning to realise more and more that it is in our interests to see that the domination of our own bourgeoisie over the workers in the oppressed-colonial countries of the empire must be abolished." Mr. Bradley concluded after referring to the refusal of passports to J. R. Campbell and Tom Maun.

(For earlier portion of Mr. Bradley's statement see page 10)

REVOLT ON EVE OF ELECTIONS IN SPAIN

Republican Socialists Sweep The Board.

6 CASUALTIES.

ZAMORA AND FRANCO ELECTED.

LONDON, June
Madrid.—Major Franco has elected from Barcelona and sident Zamora from Sharra The Republican Socialists co to sweep the board in many vinces.

The total deathroll in el incidents throughotu the co is six, of which two occurred Barcelona during a clash tween the Republicans and porters of Don Jaime, the pretender to the throne.—Reuter.

Earlier News

LONDON, June 28.

Madrid.—Elections have generally been peaceful hitherto, though there have been minor incidents at various places. The Republican-Socialist majority is expected to be returned from Madrid to-night, but national results will not be tabulated for a day or so.—Reuter.

REVOLT AT TABLADA

LONDON, July 28.

Madrid.—Following the official revelation that the revolt at Tablada was aimed at the proclamation of Soviet Republic in Andalusia, civil guards are guarding Franco's sick-room. It is officially stated that Franco's adherents had secured 600 hand-grenades and aerial bombs from Government stores at Seville under the pretext of an intended experiment with them in Morocco, and Franco had announced that if his plans were interfered with, Seville would be bombed from air, particularly banks, Government offices, barracks and convents, but Government being forewarned, have nipped the revolt in the bud.—Reuter.

Will Republic Be Proclaimed.

LONDON, June 29.

Madrid.—Early returns indicate that a Republican-Socialist coalition on which the provisional Government is based has won the day, but no official figures are available.

Barcelona.—Macia's party has gained 42 out of 53 seats allotted to Catalonia in new Cortes. Immense enthusiasm prevails throughout Catalonia. A Republic may be proclaimed and troubles are feared. Airman Franco has not returned either to Barcelona or to Seville. Five people have been killed in election affrays.—Reuter

ALL-ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS.

Shields Beats Austin In Men's Singlts.

LONDON, June 23.

In quarter finals of men's singles in All-England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, Shields beat Austin 3/6; 6/2; 7/5; 5/7; 6/1.—Reuter.

ALL-BENGAL MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

Dr Shaafat Ahmad Khan will preside over the All-Bengal Muslim Conference at Dacca on the 11th and 12th July and a gathering of leading Muslims is expected. The Nawab of Dacca and the Hon. Syed Abdul Hafiz are on the Reception Committee.—A. P.

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For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for Instruction at Bombay. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 with quarter. Apply with testimonials, stating experience—S. D. SHARMA, Delhi.
A R 5337

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DISTRICT ORGANISERS in every District on a monthly salary of Rs. 85 for a Life Insurance Company. Apply Box No. 1032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5342

WANTED—A CLERK for T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Apply to the HEAD MASTER stating qualifications, minimum salary expected and experience, if any. One knowing accounts and typewriting need only apply.
A 3221

WANTED A FIRM to make a tube-well with a guarantee to supply water for a limited area for at least 5 years. Or a Firm to make a tube-well at its own cost and supply water to my land on agreement. Full particulars on further correspondence. Kr. GIRWAR SINGH, M.L.C., Jagdishpur Estate, Dist. Muttra, U. P.
A R5332

WANTED—B.COM. or B.A. at TIME KEEPER, STORE KEEPER, CORRESPONDENCE CLERK in and Ahmedabad Mill. Salary Rs. 50/- per mensem. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 600. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A GRADUATE with English Honours, Experienced and trained hands will be preferred. Apply to the MANAGER, New English School, Anand, stating the salary expected.
A 3209

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YOUNG, well-experienced, Kanarese-knowing, Honours Graduate, spares two hours daily for tuition. City or suburbs. Tution method satisfactory, terms reasonable. Apply Box No. 1030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5341

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—A new DISPENSARY, situated in the middle-class locality in Girgaum. A fine going concern. Owner leaving for higher studies. Apply with any reasonable offer to Box No. 1031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3223

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

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WANTED—EDUCATED VIRGIN or WIDOW of any caste to marry a young Branmin living near Bombay, drawing Rupees 325 p.m. Write Box No. 1028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5330

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WANTED—A Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER in good condition, pressure not less than 140 lbs. Write with full particulars to NEW RAMCHAND COTTON MILL CO., Hathras, U. P.
N 3220

Educational

LEARN SHORTHAND by post in 6 weeks. Hundreds trained Booklet free. Indian College, Post Box 1361, Madras.
E R5331

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered). Sukkur, Sind.
E 5179

Loan

WANTED PARTNER with Rs. 3,000 for Solid, Substantial Business earning Rs. 1,500 nett profit monthly. Apply INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS BUREAU, Hashim Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R5339

Medical

FREE TRIAL of MARVELLOUS ASTHMA PREVENTIVE. Send four annas to V. SUNDARAM, Tirupuvanam, near (Madura) District.
M R5338

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED SOCIETY intends within about a month from date hereof to issue a fresh policy in lieu of one numbered 481526, dated the 6th June, 1921, on the life of Mr. Roque Tuquiness D'Syiva, which has been reported as LOST. Any one having any interest or claim thereto should immediately apply to:—
THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, Gresham Buildings, Bombay.
R 5334

TRADE MARK NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED that the following trade marks and names has been Registered by us under Indian Registration Act 16 of 1908. Those found using the same trade marks and names will be legally prosecuted. Trade Marks. "PARAMOUNT", "SHETH" and "JUDEX". These marks are used on all types of Electrical materials, e. g. Wires, cables, Electric Lamps and all kinds of wiring accessories and Domestic appliances.
THE CROWN ELECTRIC STORES Tele. "Voltampere". Phone No. 25572
155, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
R 5335

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1931, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, the 20th May, 1931.
3119

Public Notices.

FOR DEALERS IN MILLS GIN AND MACHINERY STORES.

IT IS NOTIFIED for all, whom it may concern that we intend to extend our business in Mill, Gin and Machinery Stores, Lubricating Oils, Hair Beltings, etc., etc., and will receive with thanks the price lists of the said materials and correspondence in this connection from the chief exporters of Bombay and other places. All correspondence should be addressed to:—

Messrs. DAS MAL BHAGAT RAM, Iron, Hardware, Paints Merchants, Lyallpur (Punjab).
3222

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

Auction Sale of very valuable immoveable property at Jail Road, known as "Krishna Bhuvan" and belonging to the late Mr. Krishnaji Koncaji Contractor.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjivandas Mohandas and Co. and others vs. Bai Anandibai and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 30th July next at 5-0 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

A piece of land with newly built building situate on plot No. 138 of the Improvement Trust Navroji Hill Estate, about 716 sq. yards. Street Nos. 36, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD JACOBEAN AND PLAIN FURNITURE BY DEVJI AND OTHERS, COTTAGE PIANO, RADIO WITH LOUD SPEAKER, ICE CHEST, SILVERWARE, OLD CHINA-WARE, RICH ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th July next at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at No. 3, Campbell Park, (opposite Museum east) R. I. M. Dockyard, Fort, very valuable Moulmein teak and blackwood furniture by Roberts, Devji and others such as sliding, dining table, sideboards, wine cupboards, chesterfields, Derby and drawing room suites, cabinets, show cases, bedsteads, rich almyrahs, dressing tables, radio set complete with loud speaker, full iron from cottage piano in very good condition, large ice chest, glass, crockery, plated-ware, old China-ware, ornaments, cane furniture, carpets, etc., etc.

Property of Eng. Captain W. A. Williams, R. I. M. and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' GOODS AND SHEDS IN THE COMPOUND OF THE WHITE KEROSENE OIL GODOWN AT VADALA, SEWRI.

Under instructions from the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of V. Desikachari and others (Insolvents) traded as The White Kerosene and Mineral Oil Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 30th June, 1931 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the said insolvents' godown at Vadala, Sewri, near Sewri Station, the following:—

Tables, chairs, cupboard, bundles of rope, empty tanks and casks, Petromax lamps, trolleys, railway line, wooden ladders, planks, signboards, etc., and sheds.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

For information regarding starting of Industries. Trades and Business that can be profitably started with small capital by educated Indians for Independent livelihood and spare hours occupations consult "Mohan's Guide to Small Scale Industries"—Pages 450. Price Rs. 3/6 per V.P.P. "Ram Lal Suri, The Students Own Agency and The Law Book Agency, Booksellers, Anarkali, LAHORE.
2.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
J. M. BARRIE'S Famous War Play
MEDALS
Featuring GARY COOPER and BERYL MERCER

THE EMPIRE
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Alluring Chinese Star
ANNA MAY WONG
In
THE FLAME OF LOVE
All-Talking, Singing Picture.

THE EMPRESS
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Talkie Thriller
AFRICA SPEAKS
Adventures In The Unexplored Regions of Africa.

OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 9-30 P. M.
GRANT ANDERSON REPERTORY CO., Presents
"THE QUEEN WAS IN THE PARLOUR"
A Romantic Play by Roch Coward.

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 AND 10

A CARL LAEMMLE ALL-TALKING SUPER.
ALSO
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THE BIGGEST LAUGH OF THE YEAR WITH
BETTY COMPSON
NEXT WEEK.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 29.

	Bales.
Khandesh	92
Central India	262
Berar	441
Dhollera	288
Snd.Punjab	200
Broach	43
Compta.Dharwar	513
Westerns-Northerns	31
Tinneyely & Cambodia	1,084
Egyptians	113
Cotton	3,067
	Cwts.
Linseed	1103
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	240
Gingellyseeds	524
Poppyseeds	521
Groundnuts	5,028
Castorseeds	2,205
Rice	3,012
Myrabollams	202
Gram	2,276
Joowar	870
Bajree	2,327
Coal	tons. 91

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, June 29.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 15th August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 to Mid. July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 Mid-July Mid-August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 Mid-Aug. Mid-Sept.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/8.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 72
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 92.1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 15/32 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 15/16 29th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 27th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 27th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.15 27th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 26th inst. £4-4-11 1/4 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 7/16 26th inst. 13 13/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 7/16 26th inst. 13 13/16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/8 26th inst. 29 3/4 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/8 p. c. 26th ins. 2 1/32 p. c. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1/8 p. c. 26th inst. 2 1/8 p. c. 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter-Bank Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. Chinese bears covering. America sold. Closed with buyers at the rate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 29.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 60-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94.15
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93.10 N.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100.2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101.2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/14.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/14.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 97/10.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 60-6-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-2.0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Monsoon Strong In Konkan

POONA, June 29.

The monsoon has been strong in Konkan and active in Malabar, Bombay Deccan and Lower Burma. The temperature is markedly high from the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujerat to Bihar and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Berar, West Central Provinces, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan, North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, three quarters of an inch; Myitkyina five; Amherst four; Tavoy three; Akyab one and half; Kyaukpyu one; Toungoo three quarters; Cherrapunji eight; Jalpaguri two; Mymensingh, Shillong one and half; Silchar one; Darjeeling, Cox's Bazar three quarters; Hoshangabad one; Khandwa Nagpur, Amraoti quarter; Rajkot quarter; Karwar, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, two; Bombay one and half; Cocanada, Trivandrum one; Marmagao, Cochin, Miraj three quarters; Mercara half; Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Sholapur quarter.

Forecast:—General rain with locally heavy falls will continue along the Burma coast and west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall will extend in Orissa and South Bengal and local falls continue in Assam and west Deccan.—A. P.

RAINFALL FOR 24 HOURS

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 29th June 1931.

Station	Rainfall Inches.
Rajkot	0.30
Verawal	0.11
Amraoti	0.71
Khandwa	0.32
Hoshangabad	1.06
Nagpur	0.27
Ratnagiri	2.12
Marmugao	0.84
Karwar	2.48
Malegaon	0.03
Ahmednagar	0.25
Poona	0.04
Mahableshwar	0.15
Sholapur	0.22
Bijapur	0.10
Belgaum	0.31
Mangalore	1.92
Calicut	0.34
Cochin	0.82
Trivandrum	1.01
Coimbatore	0.06
Cuddapah	0.02
Masulipatam	0.15
Cocanada	1.18
Vizagapatam	0.29
Colombo	0.77

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, June 29.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 29-6-31, Rainfall at Colaba Point 1.70"; at Fort 2.55"; at J. J. Hospital 2.88".

Total since 1st June to date, Rainfall at Colaba Point 5.33"; at Fort 6.13"; at J. J. Hospital 6.91"

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Rainfall at Colaba Point 24.63"; at Fort 24.93"; at J. J. Hospital 23.47".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Rainfall at Colaba Point 25.42"; at Fort 31.78"; at J. J. Hospital 23.26".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of meterological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29-6-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.661 inches (.035 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.029.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees (4.0 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

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Branch Office:— *Managers.*
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THREATENED STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

Appoint Conciliation Board

CHAMANLAL CALLS FOR COMMERCE MEMBERS INTERVENTION

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, June 27.

Diwan Chamanlal in an exclusive statement regarding All-India Railwaymen's Federation stated that the first duty of the Federation was to close no door to an amicable settlement of dispute as such as it was the duty of the Board to preserve peace on Railways and do justice to workers.

The Trade Disputes Act was meant to meet such a contingency as had now arisen on Railways. Failure to refer the dispute to a Conciliation Board will be disastrous for all concerned. I hope the intervention of the Member-in-Charge and the Viceroy will obviate any necessity for ballot for purposes of direct action.

"MANAGER'S ACTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

Not Giving 21 Days' Notice For Meeting

The General Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. Parel, writes:—

Never before in the annals of the G. I. P. Railway Employee's Mutual Benefit Society, was there such a sustained feeling of depression and resentment on the occasion of the holding of the session of the Annual General Body Meeting.

The 18th anuual general body meeting of the above Society was announced to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday the 26th June 1931 at 11-30 a.m. The President referred to the illegality of calling a meeting without giving 21 days clear notice in accordance with the Bye-law No. 7 A of the Society. The point being discussed it was agreed that the Manager's action in not having given 21 days clear notice to the member for the holding of the annual general body meeting was highly unconstitutional and that any proceedings transacted by the Society under such circumstances would be invalid. With the advice of the Union's legal Counsel a registered notice was sent to the Manager of the Society referring to this point and asking him to postpone the meeting to a future date with 21 days previous notice to all the members.

There is a general complaint that leave and passes were not granted to all the members of the Union who were the members of the Society. In this connection comrade D. S. Vaidya's speech should have the desired effect on the Administration.

On behalf of the members who came from distant places such as Jhansi, Bhusawal, Amraoti, Nagpur, Manmad, Sholapur Poona and Lonavla, Messrs. Limaye, Pradhan, Desai and qthers voiced the inconveniences and the additional expenses which they would be put to in attending a second meeting. The manager of the Society and the President had a discussion over this and agreed to pay the expenses from the funds of the Society. The President (Mr. Woodman) assured the meeting that the Divisional Officers would be addressed to grant leave and passes and spare as many men as possible to attend the next meeting.

In conslusion I appeal to all members of the Union who are members of the Society to muster strong at a next meeting.

Second Bundelkhand Workers' And Peasants' Conference.

(From A Correspondent.)
JHANSI, June 26.

A strong Reception Committee has been formed and Sjt. Laxmi Narayen and Krishna Gopal are elected as President and Secretary, respectively, of the Reception Committee of the second Bundelkhand Workers and Peasants Conference to be held on the 11th and 12th prox.

Invitations to Labour leaders through out the country are being issued. Election of the President is under contemplation.

THROUGH RUNNING RESUMED ON A. B. RAILWAY.

RANGOON, June 28.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Chittagong, A. B. Railway, wires under date to-day: The block on the hill section of the A. B. Railway which occurred on the 26th instant, was removed on the 27th and through running resumed at 15 hours.—A. P.

Bombay Workers Sympathise With Burma Peasants

PUBLIC MEETING & STREET DEMONSTRATION

Bombay workers celebrated "Burma Peasants' Day" on Sunday by holding street demonstrations and a meeting at Lalbag maidan in the evening, Mr. S. P. Bhise, Vice-President of the G. K. U., presided. and Messrs. Philip Antone, V. D. Kasar, Amonekar, Powar, Ibrahim, Deshpande and Sardesai, spoke.

A resolution expressing full sympathy of the Bombay workers with the Burmese peasantry and condemning the use of troops, and the display of heads of victims and other repressive measures.

The meeting further expressed sympathy with the struggle of the U. P. peasants and condemned the repressive measures adopted by the Government and the landlords.

The meeting condemned the heavy sentence passed against Mr. Patnis, the leader of the Bhod State peasants and demanded the immediate release of the Chirner case prisoners.

STREET PROCESSION.

The meeting ended with the singing of the Internationale. A procession was then taken through Sopparibag Road, Poibavdi, De Lisle Road, Madpanura, and Jacob Circle, headed by a huge Red flag with hammer and sickle, and red banners with slogans like "Long Live the Peasants of Burma,' 'Victory to the Peasants' Struggle,' 'Down with Imperialist Repression,' 'Down with Capitalist Treachery,' 'Long Live the Communist Party,' etc.

Sequel To Picketing In Thana

MUSICAL PERSUASION
(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, June 28.

The picketing of liquor-shops which has been going on in Thana for the last more than three months has been partially successful inasmuch as some of the owners of the liquor shops have been obliged to devise and adopt illegal means to dispose of thier stock of liquor. The presence of pickets near the liquor shops is enough to keep away some of the habitual customers. To such customers, it is learnt, liquor is being is sold in bottles or glasses outside the liquor shops. It is also an open secret that shops are kept open till 9-30 p.m. when, according to law, the shops must be closed at 8-30 p.m. These facts are confirmed by the Pickets' Captain in his daily reports which are submitted to the Picketing Committee of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee.

In order to make the picketing more effective. the members of the Working Committee decided to come out and picket the shops themselves since last Monday.

Mr. M. B. Naik, a member of the Committee, was singing some songs whilst picketing the liquor-shop opposite the vegetable market on Wednesday last in order to induce the customers in a peaceful manner to give up their drink habit, when the owner of the shop came there and asked Mr. Naik under whose authority he was picketing and where was his badge and told him to go away. Mr. Naik cool replied that he was a member of the Working Committee and that he would stand where he was. Yesterday's report shows that the liquor shop on the Bombay Road was closed at 10 p.m.

B. P. C. C BUILDINGS

Premises Put To Let

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

Numerous enquiries are made to this Office whether we are letting out our Buildings or not. A wrong impression has evidently been conveyed to many that since our volunteers were occupying the premises for number of days perhaps we are not giving them for rent. That impression has got to be at once removed since it is it is costing us about Rs. 55/- a month by reason of our premises still lying vacant. We have once more to state that as before the last C. D. Campaign the two of our buildings, namely, the Dadabhai Naoroji Manzil and the main building are to be let out for reasonable rents. We take this opportunity of sincerely thanking our previous tenants who vacated the premises the moment the Congress was declared illegal. Some of these tenants have already come back and occupied their old places. We are sure others also will soon be coming. We have still got several single room and double room tenements and five three or four room blocks to let. The main building has been repaired at a heavy cost and made absolutely suitable for residential purposes. There is a suggestion about opening a lodge there. The upper story of the main building has been given to the "Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala" on rent. We invite people to make the best use of our places thereby helping themselves and the Congress.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Pandit Malaviya On Communal Unity

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 27.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed a meeting attended by about 10,000 people who had come to hear him from the neighbouring villages at Karad, on the evening of 24th. Bhau Saheb Batave, presided.

Punditji said that the Hindu-Muslim differences cannot be made an excuse for not giving Swaraj to India. Musalmans were Indians and they would give their lives for the defence of India.

He hoped that Gandhiji would go to the R. T. C. and bring about a permaent settlement. Mahatmaji would place India's case before the English people and if it was rejected they would have to start the movement with double vigour which would not stop till Swaraj was won.

PUNDITJI AND LAW STUDENTS.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed the Law College students yesterday morning at 8-15 under the presidentship of Principal Gharpure. Besides Law students there were students from other colleges also.

In his speech Panditji said that to start a law college was to start a new source of getting money. That was the experience gained in the Benares University also. A student passing in B.A. went for LL.B. This mentality had increased the number of lawyers to such an extent that many had to remain unemployed. The condition of Japan was the same 30 years ago. What the Government there did was to open Commerce Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Industrial Institutions, Work-shops, etc. and that opened the new fields for the students. In the same way Government should come to the help of Indians but that was not possible till Swaraj was obtained.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

In ordinary meeting of the Municipality held on 23rd inst. Mr. Nalwade moved that the temple situated at the crossing of Jogeshwari and Laxmi Road should remain where it is.

Dr. Phatak opposing the motion said that this would obstruct the road and create even communal trouble. He proposed that the temple might be built at some other suitable place. A heated debate took place. In the end the resolution of Mr. Nalvade was passed by a large majority.

NEW MATRICULATES.

BOMBAY, June 27.

Mr. G. B. Trevedi has addressed the following better to the Registrar of the Bombay University:—

You must be knowing that owing to the heavy percentage of passes, at the last Matriculation examination, there has been great difficulty in getting admission in the Arts Colleges. I believe, there is a restriction placed on the number of admissions to be made by each college.

As a result all first yenr classes are full and a large number of students are likely to be left out without admission.

I draw the attention of the Syndicate, through you, and request you to take immediate steps, by allowing exisiing restriction to be so modified, as to give chances of admission to all who want to take the arts course.

I further beg to draw your attention to the difficult position in which students, who have taken one of the vernacular as their second-language, are placed. Some Principals are unwilling to admit such boys, unless they pass a test examination, for the Matriculation course of the second-language, which they have in standard sixth. This is unfair to students, and I hope you will take immediate steps to remove this difficulty, and to consider this question for the future guidance of such students.

In my opinion, the University should provide for including vernaculars, upto Inter Arts Examination. Otherwise the vernaculars, should be abolished for the Matriculation course.

ORGANISING SWAYAMSEVAK DAL AT BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The need for volunteers to effectively carry out the programme of Congress, cannot be over emphasised. How that the Sardar has in unambiguous terms stressed on the necessity of the boycott of foreign cloth and the intensification of picketing, no stone should be left unturned, to achieve this object.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee, have decided to organise the Bandra Swyansevak Dal, to whom will be entrusted the execution of the programme of the Committee e.g., picketing of liquor shops, sale of Khaddar and Swadeshi cloth. Young men of all Communities should not hesitate to join the "army", and a special appeal is made to the Christian Youth, so as to carry out the propaganda effectively into the community.

Those desirous of enlisting, are requested to write to, or interview Sjt. V. V. Naik, the Secretary B. V. C. Committee, at his office Old Patkar Blocks Ghodbunder Rd. on week days between 8-30 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Mother

The servants, shopping, the children, guests — what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and Mother is herself again, well, bright and active as ever. For the boys too, when they have toothache or earache, for Dad when he is overworked, for Granny when her rheumatism is bad, for the whole family, CAFIASPIRIN spells relief from suffering, restored well-being and cheerfulness.

BAYER

PAY ATTENTION TO SPARK PLUG.

"The spark plug is the sturdiest of any part of the engine not made entirely of metal and must withstand the widest changes in temperature from hot to cold and cold to hot—and also the ravages of constant detonations in the combustion chamber," says Mr. E. J. Minert, Service Manager of General Motors India Ltd.

"As an automobile grows older it gradually loses power. This power decrease is so gradual that the owner does not realize its extent until the sluggishness is very apparent. Of course, this trouble is not always due to spark plugs but a recent test shows that a motor, with plugs that had been in use for more than 12,000 miles, when run at an engine speed of 20 miles an hour, developed 31.2 horse-power. The same motor run at the same speed equipped with a new set of spark plugs had a horse-power of 38.0, an increase of 6.8.

"Millions of live plugs are dead as far as maximum efficiency and fuel economy are concerned. The matter of spark plugs and maximum engine performance is a vital one and dealers and service men are trying to impress this on car owners. To that end they have adopted several courses, listed as follows:

1. Instructing their mechanics to inspect spark plugs in customer's car every few thousand miles.
2. Recommending to car owners that spark plugs be changed if points are badly worn or insulator thickly coated with carbon.
3. In spring and autumn reminding owners by mail, to put their car in condition for the coming season, listing cost of service. Spark plugs are included in the list of things which should be done.
4. Sending post card reminders telling owners importance of having spark plugs inspected and asking them to drive into the service station for this service.

"This special maintenance effort is designed to give the car owner the very best service and not only will it result in better performing cars, but eventually in repeat car sales to the satisfied car owner."

NO COMPROMISE WANTED

Hasrat Mohani's Statement.

SIMLA, June 22.

"We are not prepared for any compromise which might go against the spirit of the Delhi resolution," declared Maulana Hasrat Mohani, speaking at a crowded meeting at Juma Masjid last night at Simla.

He said the working committee of the All-Parties Muslim Conference had made no overtures to the Nationalist Muslim party. In fact, they could not do so in the light of the Delhi resolution. They had pledged to stand by it under all circumstances. Their demand for separate electorate was as good as ever. The joint electorate scheme, with conditions or without conditions, was not only not acceptable to them for the present but would not be considered at all by them until the British Parliament had passed the new Govt. of India Bill and had incorporated their remaining thirteen points therein.

The formula evolved by the late Maulana Mohamed Ali was concluded Maulana Hasrat Mohani, both anomalous and impracticable.

PICKETING IN CAWNPORE

Allegations Baseless

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, June 24.

Messrs. Ramji Lal and Brothers who deal in Banking, Import, and Piece Goods business, in a representation to the Government allege that though in name the picketing is peaceful, it is not really peaceful. Here is a rather interesting statement in the representation.

"Those merchants whose shops or offices are picketed suffer much harassment at the hands of the Congress workers and their sympathisers and helpers. If any buyers, want to buy goods from our picketed shops, they are asked not to buy their requirements from those particular shops. If they persist their brokers and Commission Agents are approached for exerting their influence in them. If they are not easily amenable they are threatened with picketing and ultimately coerced into submission.

The complaints about picketing were the matter of local Congress Authorities.

The Executive Committee of the Town Congress Committee, it is learnt, met last night and drafted the following telegram to be sent to Mahatma Gandhi. The telegram runs thus:

"All allegations baseless. Picketing perfectly peaceful. Letter follows."

FIRST DEWAN OF CAMBAY

A Farewell Party.

(From A Correspondent.)
CAMBAY, June 26.

H. H. Nawab of Cambay was "At Home" at Lal Bag in the evening of the 25th instant to his first Dewan, Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, who has reverted to British service on account of family reasons. The sardars, officers and gentry were invited. After a comic performance H. H. the Nawab Saheb expressed his regret at his impending departure and observed that he had given him the benefit if his rich and varied experience in all State matters which he would henceforth greatly miss.

In reply Rao Bahadur Kulkarni expressed his gratefulness to H. H. the Nawab Saheb for arranging this splendid function to bid him farewell and for generous references to his humble yet sincere services. Turning to the officers, he asked them to have a very high ideal of public service and co-operate with the public for harmonious all round progress to raise the fame of Cambay.

FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

—:0:—

The Indian Seaman—Sweated Labour—Some Amazing Facts—Miserable Wages—No Leave—No Compensation—Struggle for Existence—

Fabian Inquiry—Wages In U. S. A.—In Germany—Salaried Employees

Condition Of Indian Seamen.

(BY S. V. PARULEKAR).

The fleet of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company consisting of 18 steamers and motor vessels and 16 steam launches runs the coastal services from Bombay to Karachi and Bombay to Mangalore. The total number of sailors employed on them is about 800. The Company also owns 113 lighters and country crafts and the number of sailors working on them in different ports comes to about 750. About 250 workers are employed in the workshops throughout the year to carry on the normal work of making repairs in addition to which during the rainy season when two-thirds of the vessels are laid up for repairs, a large number of extra hands amounting to about 800 are engaged for a period of three months.

WHAT INQUIRY SHOWS.

Detailed personal enquiries were made into the conditions of life and work of the sailors employed on the two launches, one of which plies between Bombay and Dharamtar and the other between Dabhol and Chiplun and information was collected about the conditions of life and work of sailors working on steamers. From the information thus obtained it might be asserted that so far as their general economic conditions are concerned they do not very materially whether the workers work on launches or on steamers. Of course there are minor differences as regards the rates of payment, hours of work, etc. of the sailors working on steamers and launches.

The Company does not seem to recognise that observance of cleanliness is as much necessary to the comforts of the passengers in the launches which run in the mofussil as it is in Bombay.

RECRUITMENT.

It is the captain of the launch who recruits sailors to work in the Deck Department. The engineer is responsible for the recruitment of the staff which works in the Engine Department. In the case of steamers the Company obtains seamen through "Serangs." The existing methods of recruitment leave considerable scope for corruption and favouritism. Though corruption prevails in the matters of recruitment, it is very difficult to prove the charge in a Court of Law. The Master, the Driver and the Serangs of the department have got absolute powers of dismissal. As the unfortunate seaman has no right to appeal to higher authorities when dismissed, the employees have not only got to see that they leave no ground for complaint so far as their work in the department is concerned but they have always to be careful to avoid incurring the displeasure of their superior officers. In short, the sailors are entirely left to the mercy and sweet will of the head of their department.

HOURS OF WORK.

The hours of work of the sailors in the Engine Department of a steamer do not exceed 8 per day and they do not work for more than 4 hours at a stretch. The aggregate hours of work of the sailors of the deck department is 12. But actually they work for more than 12 hours a day as all of them have to be on duty when the steamer touches a port. It is a little difficult to arrive at an accurate and exact figure of the hours of work of the sailors working on the launches. The Company seems not to have laid down any limit to their hours of work. The launch requires 8 hours to complete the trip between Dabhol and Chiplun. The sailors working in the Engine Department have got to be actively and busily engaged in their work an hour and a half before the launch sails. After its return to Dabhol an hour easily elapses before they stop work. Their least hours of active duty, therefore, vary between 10 and 11. After the completion of the trip the sailors of both the Engine and Deck Departments have to work by turns. Assuming that the services of one individual suffice to attend to the work in the Engine Department when the engines are not working; during the 13 hours when the launch is at Dabhol every sailor would have to be on duty for at least 2½ hours in addition to 11 hours active duty. The least number of hours of work of the sailor employed in the Engine Department cannot, therefore, be in any case less than 13½ hours a day. The total hours of work of those sailors who work in the Deck Department also vary between 13 and 24 as the five sailors have to be on watch when the launch is at anchor. After the excessive toil for about 14 hours in the hot engine room the rest of 10 hours available to the sailor cannot reasonably be said to be either sufficient, particularly in view of the fact that the seaman cannot have it at a stretch. The hours of work of those sailors who are employed on the launch which sails between Bombay and Dharamtar is not vary from those on the other launch as the time required for the trip, the number of sailors employed on the launch and the amount of work are the same.

NO OVERTIME.

As the hours of work of these sailors are not fixed, they receive no extra payment in case they work for more than the normal number of hours of work. Sometimes some repairs require to be made to the launch or to the engine and the sailors receive not a pie by way of extra payment even if they work for more than 16 hours continuously on such occasions. The launch at Bombay many a time has to make an extra trip and the total number of hours of work on that particular day comes to about 17 hours, but they are not paid any extra remuneration. It is needless to add that the practice of paying overtime allowance so far as the sailors are concerned for the extra hours of work does not exist.

WAGES.

The Captain of the launch at Dabhol is paid the pittance of Rs. 56 per month. This amount includes the messing allowance as the Company does not supply rations. The engineer of the ship is paid at the rate of Rs. 3-4-0 per day. The daily rate of pay of the steersman is Rs. 1-1-0. The sailors are paid at the rate of Re. 1 per day.

The pay of the Master of the launch which sails between Bombay and Dhramtar is Rs. 75 per month. The daily rate of pay of the rest of the sailors is Rs. 1-2-0. The steerman gets Rs. 1-3-0 per day.

The sailor on the steamer is paid Rs. 37 per month. The Serangs get Rs. 60. The pay of the tindel and the steersman is Rs. 47 and Rs. 43 respectively. The Company does not supply ration to the seamen, but it pays the cook who cooks their food.

COMPULSORY LEAVE.

The aggregate amount of monthly earnings of a sailor working on the launch at Dabhol will only amount to Rs. 30 provided he works without remaining absent for even a single day. But this maximum average earnings per month will be Rs. 22-8-0 only when it is calculated on the basis of his aggregate amount of earnings during the whole year. When the coastal passenger traffic stops during the rainy season and the steamers and the launches are laid up for repairs for about three months the services of all the sailors with the exception of a very small number are dispensed with. The leave is compulsory and a sailor receives no pay during that period. In view of this fact it will be quite evident that the average earnings of sailors who had no occasion to remain absent either on account of sickness or unavoidable difficulties will be much less than what he earns as his pay.

THEIR LIVING.

The expenses which the sailors of launches and steamers incur for food vary respectively between 12 and 13 and 13 and 15. They lead a club life. The total amount of expenditure on food is equally distributed among them at the end of the month. The food they take is of the meanest stuff. It consists of rice, dal and a little quantity of fish or mutton. They do not use wheat as they find it very costly. In addition to the expenditure on meals, the amount which they generally spend on tea, refreshments, smoke, etc., comes to about Rs. 5 per month. An allowance of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 has to be made for their miscellaneous expenses, shaving, washing, oil etc. Granting that the sailor works continuously withodt a day's rest during the month, the amount which he can remit to his native place for the maintenance of his family members after reducting the amount required for his subsistence and the interests on his debts cannot exceed Rs. 10.

DEPENDENTS.

Enquiries as regards the number of dependents in sailor's family how that it varies between 4 and 5 Generally, the family consists of his wife, two or more children, one of the aged parents and a younger brother or sister. Practically, there is nothing in the world which belongs to the family and by means of which it can maintain. The family, therefore, naturally, depends upon the labour power of the young half-grown up boy who finds out a means for their subsistence by the sale of his labour power in the market.

SUBSIDIARY INCOME

During the rainy season the discharged sailor takes himself to the task of cultivating the land belonging to some landlord as a subsidiary source of income. The sailors working on launches and the engine department of the steamers come from that part of the country which is popularly known as Konkan. The whole of the track is hilly and the land is not fertile. The process of cultivating the land is very labourious and tedious. The income they get from the land is so low that it fails to afford them much financial relief. It only serves to help them to forget their miseries by keeping them engaged in work during the period which they would otherwise be spending perpetual anxiety. It will be a little easier to have some rough idea of his earnings from the land if we take for the purpose of our calculation an acre of land as the unit. It must however be borne in mind that the land in this part of the country has been divided into such small plots that a piece of land belonging to one individual which will measure an acre can hardly be found.

AS TILLER OF SOIL

The preliminary process of tilling and turning the land has to be completed before the rainy season sets in. It is the aged father, the young son and the wife of the sailor who prepare the land for cultivation with the help of their neighbours and hired labourers. The sailor works hard in the fields with his family members in heavy rains. The yield per acre of the best piece of land which is, however, very scarce in that part of the country is only a Khandi and a half. In the boom period one khandi of rice fetched the price which varied between Rs. 50 or 55. But now that the prices have fallen he does not get more than Rs. 35 per khandi of rice. He has to part with nearly half the produce of the land as rent for the use of the land to the land-lord. His net income in return for the hard and strenuous labours in the heat of the hot sun and the hevay rains amounts to a paltry sum of Rs. 30 at present. It is sheer compulsion of economic circumstances that force the sailor to work in the fields in return for an income which is just enough to keep the members of his family alive during the three months.

SAVINGS AND INDEBTEDNESS

It will be clear from the above rough analysis of his income and expenditure that it is idle to expect the seamen to save any amount from his meagre earnings' There is no scope for economy as whatever he is able to earn during the course of a year is hardly sufficient for maintaining and bringing up the members of his family. Even a cursory glance at his financial position will suffice to show that he always stands the chance of running into debt. The occasions for borrowing money in his case are numerous and unavoidable. But the most tragic aspect of the situation is ,that once he sailor gets indebted he never succeeds in freeing himself from the clutches of indebtedness. Enquiries elicited the fact that every one of the sailor had been a debtor. The rate of interest charged by the money-lender was one anna per rupee per month which amounts to 75 per cent. In the light of the rough knowledge of his financial condition it can be realised that he can never succeed to pay back the debts in spite of the most sincere and honest attempt on his part as during the whole of his life he has no pleasure of earning an income, the surplus from which after meeting the elementary needs of his family members can be utilised in liquidating the debt. The money-lender, however, never fails to recover the amount of interest every month or year. The money-lender is rather more keen an interested in the regular recovery of the amount of interests than of the amount itself. To be short, the seaman many a time inherits the debt of his parents, adds to it during the course of his life and leaves the world heavily indebted.

ALL TEMPORARY

All the members of the staff on the launches including the master the driver and the sailor on the stamers are treated by the Company as temporary "hands". The Company can dispense with their services with a moment's notice as under the provision of law only permanent servants are entitled to get one month's notice or in lieu one month's pay before they can be discharged from services. The masters and the drivers on the launches were regarded as permanent hands before 1924. Those who know the horrid miseries of the unemployed and their pitiable conditions need hardly be told that the sailor is constantly haunted by the rainful thought of the unsecurity of service.

MATTER OF GRACE!

A great majority of seamen in the service of the Company are found to be working for a sufficiently long period on, which ground they can justly claim to be treated as permanent "hands" and be entitled to all the benefits of a permanent employee. A few of them were found to have 20 years' long service without break to their credit. Those who had put in about 10 years' service were many. The Company gives intimation to the Serangs of the resumption of the service a week before the date fixed who in their turn inform the members of the crew. It is true that generally it seldom happens that the old employees are refused employment, as those responsible for the recruitment invariably happen to be interested in them directly or indirectly. The Company generally retain the services of the master and the driver of the launch. It is, however, necessary to emphasise that neither the master nor the driver can claim as a matter of right to be re-employed. It is the same with the sailors. Being temporary "hands" their re-employment is considered to be a matter of grace.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

The consciousness of the struggle for existence in the world dawns upon seamen at boyhood. I found that many amongst them had taken to sea service as a means of their maintenance even before they had completed 16 years of age and there were some who had auctioned their labour power in the labour market at the age of 12 in return for a most wretched pittance. On entering life at the tender age 14 or 15 they find that they possess no land which they may till and no machine which they may tend. They suddenly realise that to continue to remain without earning anything is a heavy burden on the slender resources of their parents who rear them up at great sacrifice of personal comforts and sometimes of the meanest necessaries of life.

LEAVE.

One of the several reasons why the sailor does not visit his native place to live for a few days in the happy company of his family during the nine months is that the Company has made no provision for leave. The Company expects them to work like machines without impulses, instincts, affections and feelings and has not ,therefore, thought it necessary that the seamen should have privilege leave. The Company does not recognise that they need be entitled to casual leave, as it cannot imagine that in the case of these toiling creatures occasions might arise when they may be forced to remain absent from work. No provision for sick leave has been made as the Company seems to think that sailor have no business to suffer from sickness. Whenever unavoidable difficulties compel them to remain absent from work, he has to give a substitute. He cannot, however, afford to remain absent for more than a few days as it involves the risk of losing his job in addition to the pecuniary loss he has to sustain. But even after securing a substitute it is not always very easy for him to get permission of the higher authorities to go on leave without pay. I met with sailors who were ailing but had not been able to get leave without pay.

HOLIDAYS.

The sailors work incessantly without a single holiday for nine months. Those sailors whose services are not dispensed with during the rainy season work for 365 days without a day's rest. The hard excessive manual work for 14 hours a day and 270 days during the year is naturally bound to tell adversely on the health of the sailors and shorten their lives. This fact only serves to prove the callous disregard of the Company about the health and life of those who chiefly contribute to its profits. The Company does not worry about the fact that the incessant work without holidays might wear out its employees and hasten them to their grave as there is a sufficiently large number of seamen who might replace them and can he had for nothing.

NO BENEFITS.

The sailors are not entitled to the benefits of the Provident fund. Only those who are treated as permanent "hands" by the Company are allowed to subscribe to the Provident Fund. The seamen are denied this privilege on the ground that they are daily paid employees. Those sailors who have to their credit long period of service and who richly deserve the concession to subscribe to the Provident Fund should not be allowed to enjoy that privilege on the technical and trivial ground that they are only temporary "hands" cannot but be regarded as injustice.

NO HOUSING.

The sailors do not rent rooms as they live on launchers or steamers. At one end of the launch at Dabhol the cooking room was situated. At a distance of about six feet from the cooking room was the privy. Just in its vicinity there was a tap and space of about 10 sq., feet used for bathroom. The sailors slept on the deck. The heavy expenses involved in hiring a separate room and the inconvenience caused in attending to their onerous duties by living at a long distance from the harbour forbid them from renting separate rooms. The Company does not realise the necessity of providing them with free-quarters in the vicnity of the harbour.

SOCIALISM: A NEW PHASE

The Fabian Inquiry

The new Fabian Research Bureau, which came into existence a few weeks ago with offices at 23, Abingdon Street, Westminster, held a meeting in mail week at Transport House to discuss its future organisation.

Two Ministers, Major Attlee, Postmaster General, and Sir Stafford Cripps, Solicitor General, are prominently associated with it, the former being chairman. Mr. G. D. H. Cole is secretary. Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. P. J. Noel Baker, M.P., are members of the group.

The Bureau is the outcome of house-party discussions held during the last few months at Easton Lodge. It is an organisation for research into particular questions, and intends to cover a wide field.

A lengthy memorandum has been prepared outlining the subjects for discussion and research in the field of national economics. Another is to be drafted on international problems (including economic problems) and another on national political questions, which will include local Government.

The preface indicates that the work on the first memorandum will be divided into eight sections; the introduction explains that the research is necessary because "the entire question of economic policy needs fresh examination from the Socialist standpoint. It is the object to place in the hands of the members and of the Labour movement a body of information designed to lead to clearer thinking and better formulation of policies for the future." The third part of the memorandum deals with the work outlined for the various sections.

The first question is. What is ripe for Socialism? Then follows a list of the industries which whilst they may not be ripe for socialisation, are at least ripe for discussion. The next point for discussion is whether the industries are ripe for socialisation or only for State control. Four forms are suggested as a basis of discussion:—

(1) Nationalisation simply and management by a Civil Service department like the Post Office.

(2) Public acquisition and management by an expert commission on the lines of the Central Electricity Board.

(3) Public acquisition and control by a representative board or commission like the Sankey proposal for the coalmines.

(4) Some mixture of more than one of these systems.

WAGES IN U. S. A.

Losses Suffered By New York Women

Substantial decreases in the rates of wages paid to women are reported from New York. Clerks, telephone operators, restaurant workers, laundry workers, and domestic servants have all suffered reductions in pay, according to the State Department of Labour. Women working as salesclerks appear to have held their ground. Information was obtained from three city branches of the State Employment Bureau, a large commercial agency, and classified newspaper advertisements.

Before the slump, it is stated, clerks' wages ranged from $10 to $22 a week, with a general average of $15-18. In February last $8-18 was being offered to applicants of whom a distinctly higher educational standard was required. Typists dropped from $15-22 to $12-21, with the lower figure the more usual. The rate for an expert shorthand clerk has fallen from $35 to $20. Book keepers, formerly getting $23-25 a week, are now offered $15.

Among restaurant workers, cashiers are said to have suffered an average reduction of $5 a week, waitresses of $4, and soda fountain attendants of $8.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

"Wages for domestic workers", continues the statement, "have apparently gone down more than any other class. Before the depression, wages for domestics who live in the home of the employer ran from $40 to $70 a month. Occasionally $30 would be offered, but employment offices say that no offer of less than $40 had a chance of being filled. At the present time the wages offered domestics run from $15 to $55 a month, the usual figure being dol. 40 domestic workers who do not live in employer's home formerly received dol. 12 to dol. 15 a week, but now their wages range from $9 to $12.

"Wages of women factory workers have also been reduced, but the reductions are harder to trace, due to the fact that payment on a piece-work basis is increasingly replacing a flat weekly wage for many unskilled factory operations. Previously a beginner was taken on in most cases at $12 a week while learning, with an agreement either to increase the wage or put the worker on piece work when she became proficient. Now the beginner is taken on at piece work from the start."

German Employers Urge Economic Suicide

(I.F.T.U.) It will be remembered that when unemployment in Germany began to take on alarming proportions, the German trade unions and wide sections of the general public called attention to the advisability of working shorter hours, first of all as a temporary measure, but latter, having regard to the rapid pace of technical improvements and rationalisation, as a permanent reform. No sooner had these proposals taken the field than many employers challenged them, declaring that the change could not be effected and would prove to be futile if it could be carried through. In the meantime, it has been discovered by actual experiment that the reform is both practicable and efficatious: it has in fact become so popular that a Government Commission had to be appointed to study it, which commission was forced to the conclusion that there could be no denying its expediency.

EMPLOYERS' MEMORANDUM

The employers, needless to say, are not convinced. Five million unemployed persons are deprived by unemployment of part of their purchasing power—an argument which, one would have thought, would have been unanswerable even by employers. But the Association of German Employers' Unions has nevertheless sent in a memorandum to the Ministry of Labour, declaring against the proposals of the Commission to reduce working hours to 40 per week, and to forbid overtime without the special sanction of the authorities. The employers say in their memorandum that their unions would have instructed their members to curtail working hours "whenever technically and economically possible." But those who have some knowledge of the working of employers' minds are very doubtful indeeds as to what would come of such "voluntary" shortening of working hours if left to the discretion of the employers—always individualistic, in whatever situation they may happen to be!

"SOVEREIGN REMEDY"

The remedies which employers always favour are too well-known for us to need to quote them in full. Their chief planks are the restriction of the collective agreement system and of social legislation—in short, the removal of all legal and other barriers which have hitherto prevented them from lengthening working hours whenever they possibly can—the sovereign remedy which they themselves urged openly at the outset of the crisis.

International Salaried Employees' Congress.

(I. F. T. U.) The Congress of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, which met at Amsterdam from the 11th to the 14th May, had as one of the items of its agenda the "economic policy" of the I.F.T.U. It therefore gave a good deal of attention not only to this outline of international trade union policy but also to the recent "crisis resolutions" of the Joint Unemployment Committee of the I.F.T.U. and the I.S.I. To promote the interests of salaried employees and technical employees, and still more, to strengthen the solidarity between manual and non-manual workers, the Congress endorsed the demand of the I.F.T.U. for the introduction of the 40-hour week. We quote the following passages from the resolution carried:

"The Congress of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, held at Amsterdam from the 11th to 15th May, 1931, welcomes the resolution passed by the International Federation of Trade Unions at Stockhold which gave the trade union movement of the world an "economic policy," and calls upon all its affiliated unions to co-operate with the workers' trade unions of their countries for the speedy realisation of this policy ....."

ECONOMIC CRISES.

"Without prejudice to its fundamental belief that economic crises are indissolubly bound up with the capitalist economic system, so that such crises cannot be permanently eliminated until the present anarchical capitalist economic order has been replaced by a consciously-planned Socialist order of society, the Congress calls upon all its affiliated unions to bear in mind the economic policy of the I. F. T. U. and to endorse the resolutions passed by the Madrid General Council meeting of the I. F. T. U. to the effect that

(1) The endeavours of the employers in the various countries to utilise the economic crisis for the reduction of salaries should be opposed.

(2) The protectionist commercial policy of the various countries should be abandoned and wider economic opportunities created by the lowering of customs barriers, since not till this is done will it be possible to make a rational use of the increased capacity for production.

(3) National and international cartels and trusts should be placed under effective public supervision, in which the salaried employees and workers' trade unions should co-operate."

CHIEF POINTS.

The following are the chief points of the resolution:

"(1) The general and immediate introduction of the 40-hour or 5-day week, and its safeguarding by means of an international convention.

(2) The general raising of the school-leaving age and of the age of admission to employment in the various occupations.

(3) The expansion of a system of Salaried Employees' Labour Exchanges on a non-profit-earning basis, due attention being paid to the special needs of salaried employees; the prohibition of employment agencies working for profit; the safeguarding of salaried employees' freedom of movement by means of an international convention.

(4) The introduction of expansion of the protection of salaried employees in respect of notices of dismissal.

(5) Guarantees of the adequate compensation of salaried employees when dismissed, especially if such dismissal is a result of rationalisation.

(6) Adequate benefit for unemployed during the whole period of unemployment.

(7) Guarantees of adequate pensions for salaried employees who are incapacitated or too old for work."

Psyco-Technical Congress.

The Seventh International Psycho-Technical Congress will open in Moscow on the 8th September. About 150 prominent delegates from 27 countries will arrive in Moscow for the Congress. The decision to hold the Congress in Moscow was taken at the preceding Congress held in Barcelonia in 1930. The Soviet Government has promised to grant all possible facilities to the Congress.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY

Bombay Legislative Council By-election, City European Constituency, counting of votes (Collector's office).

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Results of B. Hy. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 2.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 3.

Hospital Accommodation Conference, Secretariat, noon.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m. Gramophone Records.

9-20 p.m. Sunderabai's popular songs.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS:—A general meeting of the board will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at its office.

21759 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, as detailed below during the months of April and May 1931.

LOKAMANYA TILAK'S ANNIVERSARY:—Under the auspices of the "Bharat Sneha Samwardhak Mandal" the anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Sirdar Graha.

Advocate Bhulabhai T. Desai will preside and Messrs. Chagla, Kher, S. K. Patil, Bhat, Miss Kumudini Bai Prabhwalkar, Principal Lokmanya Rastria Kanya Shala, Drs. Hardikar and Velkar and others will speak. All are requested to attend.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION:—The first quarterly report of the Association and notify in your paper that the first quarterly meeting will be held in the office of the Association (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) on Wednesday (1st July), at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS STAFF UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Union will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Indian Seamen's Hall, Keshavji Building, Carnac Bunder.

BHULESHWAR D. C. C. MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee Council, will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Committee's Offices, Chhotalal Bhuwan, 2nd floor. The Incoming and Outgoing members of the B. P. C. C. from this Ward are particularly requested to attend.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

Annual General Meeting Next Sunday

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on Sunday (5th July) at 4 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to consider:—

1 Annual Report and the Statement of Accounts.
2 Elect the Office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee.
3 Any other business of which three days clear notice has been given.

Membership Roll closes on the 30th inst. The nomination for the Membership of the Executive Committee should be submitted before the 2nd July as also any resolutions to be considered at the annual general meeting.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, June 29.

Previous Closing Rate	10.52
To-day's Opening Rate	10.34
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	10.28
Difference	—.24

Broach Expectation J./A. Rs. 188-8
Broach Expectation A./M. Rs. 205

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, June 29.

Previous Closing Rate	5.51
To-day's Opening Rate	5.45
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	5.46
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 29.

Silver Ready	13 6/8
Lower	1/16
Silver Forward	13 6/8
Lower	1/16

Market.—Dull.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 29.

1st Settlement	44 12 0
2nd Settlement	44 9 0

EVERY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE WILL HAVE TO CLOSE DOORS !

—:o:—

IF SHIRRAS RULE DOES NOT END.

Mr. Nariman's Grave Warning To Govt.

"If English boys are called upon as a part of their duty to participate in violent wars why should the Indian boys be debarred from participating in the non-violent struggle for the emancipation of their motherland?" asked Mr. K. F. Nariman addressing a crowded meeting of youths held under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League at the Jinnah Hall on Monday night.

The meeting entered its strong protest against the arbitrary and high-handed action of Principal Findlay Shirras of the Gujerat College for refusing admission to some boys who had taken part in the civil disobedience movement.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. Nariman said that they had met to protest against the arbitrary action of Principal Findlay Shirras, whose name at least to the student world had become quite notorious. The issues involved in this affair, the speaker thought, were important both from the students and the public point of view. First and foremost it was a grave breach of the peace terms.

EXPLODED THEORY

Proceeding Mr. Nariman said that the theory that students should not take part in politics was an exploded one. What was the position of the students in Europe during the last War? he asked. Every educational institution, every school and every college whether in Germany, France, England or America was converted into a recruiting ground. If any Principal or Headmaster had objected this probably such a principal or teacher would have been deported. If English boys were called upon as a part of their duty to participate in violent wars why should Indian boys be debarred from participating in the struggle for the emancipation of their motherland demanded Mr. Nariman.

A WARNING

In conclusion Mr. Nariman warned the authorities to set right this matter immediately. Otherwise they were not going to allow their comrades like Rohit Mehta in the lurch. All the Youth Leagues in the Presidency would unite and accept the challenge thrown out by the officials and the responsibility for the consequences will be theirs. The Bombay Youth League would see that not only the doors of the Gujerat College are closed but the doors of every school and college in the Presidency are closed unless the mistake is ractified.

VICTIMISATION

Mr. Yusuf Meheralli then proposed a resolution emphatically protecting against the victimisation of Sjt. Rohit Mehta, Jayanti Dalal, Raman Gandhi and other Gujerat College Comrades who participated in the civil disobedience movement by Principal Findlay Shirras and according support in any step that they may take to vindicate the self-respect of the student world.

The resolution was seconded by Sjt. Indrajit Thakore and supported by several speakers. It was unanimously carried.

HOW BOMBAY POLICE OBSERVE TRUCE.

Sunday's Prabhat Feri Detained.

A Prabhat Pheri marching along Kumbharwada, Bombay, on Sunday morning was stopped by the Agripada Police and detained in the police station for over an hour.

The members of the Pheri were proceeding to Chowpatty singing national songs to the accompaniment of instrumental music to participate in the general rally.

IMPLEMENTING TRUCE.

The police stopped the Pheri and asked the leaders of the Pheri if they had obtained a previous license for the musical instruments which they carried. When the police were told that they had no license, the members of the Pheri were marched to the police station and there detained. They were allowed to go home after an hour's detention.

It is not known what action the police contemplate taking against the Prabhat Pheri.

Congress circles are commenting adversely on this incident and some Congressmen regard that the Agripada Police had unduly interfered with this legitimate Congress activity.

KEEN CONTEST FOR BOMBAY EUROPEAN COUNCIL SEAT.

Sir Reginald Spence, member of the Bombay Legislative Council from the European Constituency, having resigned his seat, an election took place in the Town Hall on Monday. Generally, the European Association, which meant European Constituency, nominated one member, and he was elected unopposed.

This time, through some error on the part of the Committee, two candidates were allowed to submit their nominations, viz: Mr. G. H. Cook and Mr. I. G. Griffith.

Mr. Griffith is a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and is also a member of the European Association. He has his office in Yusuf Building.

Mr. Cook is the General Manager of the Burmah Shell Co.

The voting was brisk throughout the day and voters for both the candidates mustered strong at the Town Hall and registered their votes till 6 p.m.

The counting of the votes will take place to-day. It is understood that Mr. Griffith will come out successful.

MID-WEEK CHANGE AT RIALTO.

In response to public appeal, the management of the Rialto Talkies have decided to show "Common Clay" to-day (Tuesday) and Wednesday. The picture features Contance Bennett and Lew Ayres and portrays a mother's staunch fight for her right to a name for her child. On Thursday and Friday next, the recent success "OH!

NO TALK OF SATYAGRAHA.

Instructions To Prabhat Pheries Not To Sing "Seditious Songs".

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Prabhat Phery Mandal which is working under B. P. C. C., writes:—

It has been reported in the Anglo-Indian press that certain Prabhat Phery of Kumbharwada was stopped by the police of Nagpada and as they had no license they were detained for an hour and allowed to go only after taking down their names. This incident has caused a flutter and sensation in the Congress circles and there is a talk of offering Satyagraha is being circulated. There is absolutely no foundation for such false and alarming reports. We do not intend to offer any Satyagraha and we are also issuing instructions to all Prabhat Phery organisations under our control that they should desist from offering any Civil Disobedience.

The Prabhat Phery Mandal in Bombay will also note the following instructions:—

1. They should start their rounds between 5-30 and 6-30 A.M.
2. They should not sing seditious and war-like songs but sing only religious songs advocating use of Khaddar, and boycott of foreign cloth and liquor prohibition.
3. No instruments of any kind should be used but in case music is to be played which instruments it should be such not to be harsh to the ears and should be absolutely melodious and sweet.
4. Members of Prabhat Phery should not come out without putting on pure Khaddar dress.
5. While walking in procession members should walk in rows of two and should always see that the road is not at all obstructed.

MR. D. B. BINNING DEAD

Bombay's Popular Barrister

Mr. Douglas Blyth Binning of the Bombay Bar died at Jhansi, on Monday morning, at the age of 66.

After being called to the Bar he came to Bombay and started practice in the High Court over three decades ago. Mr. Binning had good practice. He distinguished himself particularly in criminal cases and also Railway cases. He was the leading counsel for the defence in the "cause celebre", the Borah Charity case.

In his early career Mr. Binning held some judicial and other posts. He acted as Assistant Prothonotary and Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. In 1928 he acted as Advocate-General for a short term. He was a popular Barrister and was known for his post-prandial oration. He occasionally took part in amateur theatricals. He leaves a widow and a daughter and a large circle of friends to mou his death.

"N" will be screened te MacDonald and Re- co-starring in the comedy of the sea- in Bombay.

B. P. C. C. CAMPAIGN FOR MAKING CITY "DRY" BEGINS

(Continued from page 1)

claim it as their exclusive right could also co-operate with them unless they had any reasons not to do so.

'A' FORT WARD.

There are 8 toddy shops in this ward. All these and also the country liquor shops were successfully picketed by Congress volunteers. Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas, Sjt. S. K. Pupala and the B. P. C. C. members from this Ward were themselves picketing. The shops were closed before eight in the evening. Public response was remarkable. The conduct of the dealers was very courteous.

'B' MANDVI WARD.

Picketing was complete in this ward. All the 18 toddy shops and a few country liquor shops were effectively picketed. Messrs. Abdul Rahaman Mitha, Kanji Master, B. N. Meheshari, Tricumji Damji, Dr. Shukla, Dhirajlal Bhatt, Dr. Vora and many members of the executive of the District Congress Committee were themselves picketing. The sensation had gathered large crowds around the leaders. The sight of the leaders standing in front of the toddy shops gave encouragement to one and all. From to-day most of the country liquor shops in this ward will be picketed.

'C' BHULESHWAR WARD.

Picketing was most sensational in this ward. All the 15 toddy shops were successfully picketed. Messrs. Ganpatishanker Desai, Manibhai Desai, Umashankar Dixit, Mukund Malaviya, I. G. Thakore, Chhotubhai Shah, Narayanrao Deshpande, Shivlal Ratwa, Nagindas Master, B. Sharma and most of the other members of the B.P.C.C. from this ward and the members of the executive of the district were all enthusiastically taking part in the operations.

At about 8 in the evening, Mr. Gangapatishanker Desai, Estate Secretary of the B. P. C. C. and a man calling himself a member of the Azad Party were arrested by the police on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place. The news of Mr. Ganpatishanker's arrest attracted large crowds to Duncan Road where he was picketing. Barring this event, picketing was smoothly carried on in the ward.

(D) GIRGAON WARD

Picketing in this ward attracted large crowds. The speciality of this ward was that nearly a dozen ladies took active part in picketing. All the 26 toddy shops were successfully picketed. The treatment accorded by the dealers to the pickets was very friendly. They were offered chairs to it and even in some places umbrellas were provided by the dealers when it rained.

OFFICE-BEARERS PICKET

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. posted himself exactly at 5 p.m. in front of a toddy shop next to the Congress House. He was also invested with the special badge of a picket. As soon as Mr. Nariman began picketing, the place became a centre of great attraction. The street in front of the shop was thronged by enthusiastic crowds. The dealer put all his bottles of toddy in a big box and began to watch the crowds, perfectly unconcerned about his trade. In two hours' time the shop had to be closed as there was not a single customer.

OLD WOMAN GOES WITHOUT "STIMULANT"

Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C. picketed a shop in Lamington Road in front of West End Cinema. This place also was crowded by spectators. Not a pie worth of toddy was sold. One old woman who attempted to have a little "stimulant" was persuaded to go without it. The shop was closed before time for want of a customer.

Messrs. L. B. Niphadkar, S. D. Dongre, Ramdas Pratap, V. N. Patanker, D. S. Babrekar, J. C. Maitra, R. R. Savant, N. J. Manjrekar, C. H. Desai, R. S. Padbidri, Mahashabde, Khadilkar and many other members both of the B. P. C. C. as well as G. D. C. C. took part in the picketing. Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde and her lady volunteers did excellent work in the places where they were posted.

(E) BYCULLA WARD

The 33 toddy shops and about 20 country liquor shops in this ward effectively picketed. Messrs. S. K. Pupala, N. V. Nakhva, R. K. Acharekar, H. E. Udmullo, and other local leaders were leading the picketing personally. There was no disturbance in the ward.

(F) PAREL WARD

The feature of operations in this Ward was the joint picketing of Sjt. Abid Ali, Secretary of the B. P. C. C. and his wife Mrs. Zahra Abid Ali, in front of a toddy shop. Mrs. Abid Ali was most enthusiastic in her efforts which were crowned with success when the shop picketed was closed before time for want of a customer. All the 15 toddy shops and not a fair country liquor shops were picketed. Messrs. Wadia, Masurkar, Mahadeshwar, Kondaye, Jinabhai Jo- shi and other members of the B. P. C. C. and the "F" Ward D. C. C. were seen personally picketing.

(G) DADAR WARD

Three prominent ladies of this Ward, namely Mrs. Shantabai Vyangasarkar, Mrs. Maniben Desai and Mrs. Kamalaben Tipnis besides many members of the B. P. C. C. and the District Executive took active part in picketing. In DeLisle Road area Dr. J. D. Prabhu and his friends did most effective picketing. All the 11 toddy shops and booths in this Ward were picketed. Most of the shops were closed quite two hours earlier than the usual time. Public response was spontaneous and great.

To-day the picketing will start at 5 p.m. (S.T.) and will continue till the closing time of the shops.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

—:o:—

Magistrate's Order "Erroneous"

SGT. FINNAN CASE REVISION APPLICATION.

Justices Patkar and Murphy heard on Monday the revision application filed by Miss Gulabbai, Baburao Parkar, (14) against the order of the Presidency Magistrate, third Court, who dismissed the complaint, acquitting Sergeant J. A. Finan of the Bombay City Police, on charges of kidnapping and wrongful confinement. After hearing the arguments, the Judgment was reserved till to-day (Tuesday).

The facts of the case, as alleged by the complainant, are that she attended a flag salutation ceremony on the Azad Maidan on October 26, 1930. She was arrested along with 13 other Desh Sevikas by the police. They were made to sit in a prisoner's motor van, wherein the accused took his seat by the side of the driver. The accused ordered them to get down at a lonely place near Vikhroli, between Ghatkopar and Bhandup, inspite of their repeated protests. They were escorted by a Bhatia gentlemen to Ghatkopar station, from where they returned to Bombay by train.

On these facts a complaint was filed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, who dismissed it holding that the accused had acted in good faith and was entitled the protection afforded by sections 76 and 79 I. P. C.

PETITION AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

Against this order a petition was filed, wherein it was stated that when the Magistrate asked the respondent whether the latter disputed the statements made by the petitioner in her examination, he admitted all the facts and added that he had taken 14 women to Vikhroli under orders from the Police Commissioner. Her contention was that the Magistrate ought to have converted the notice into a summons in view of the facts that the respondent admitted all the statements. The complaint could not be dismissed, stated the petitioner, without going through the further stages of the trial, as the onus of proving the exemption of criminal liabilities of his actions rested on the respondent.

Mr. J. J. Cursetji appeared for the petitioner, while the Acting Advocate-General opposed the application.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Counsel for the petitioner argued that the Magistrate erred in dismissing the complaint, because his duty, according to section 202 Cr. P. C., was to ascertain the truth of the statements in the course of his inquiry and not to come to a conclusion whether the facts would ultimately convict or acquit the accused. At that stage he ought to have converted the notice into a process to carry on the regular stages of the trial.

Counsel further argued that the Police Commissioner ought to have been called as a witness by the Magistrate, but the former had no authority to write a second letter, dated 12th December, 1930 to the Magistrate. Had any other man done so, he would have been hauled up for contempt of court. Mr. Venkatar had argued in the lower Court that the Commissioner of Police had acted under section 27 of the Police Act, but without undergoing the formalities of giving them notice to undesirable persons, who were deemed to be a danger to the populace) a due notice, the action would be illegal. The defence was that the accused had acted in good faith, but under section 105 the burden of proof was automatically shifted on to the accused to show that he had done so.

'NOT BOUND TO CARRY OUT ILLEGAL ORDER.'

Proceeding Counsel stated that it was made out by the other side that the accused had no time to question the authority of the Police Commissioner or the legality of the section under which he was empowered to issue an order or to pause for a moment and consider whether the formalities had been undergone by him. In that mood of excitement, but under section 31A of the Police Act, a police officer was not bound to carry out all orders issued by the Police Commissioner, unless they were legal and served in a lawful manner, and if he blindly carried out such an order, he was doing so at his own peril like a layman under similar circumstances.

ORDER "ERRONEOUS."

Concluding Counsel opined that the Magistrate was bound to record his reasons for distrusting the facts mentioned in the complaint, and submitted that their lordships should direct that as the order was erroneous the Magistrate should go through the regular stages of the trial and either convict or acquit the accused on the strength of the evidence.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, the Acting Advocate-General, opposing the application, argued that the Commissioner of Police was empowered under section 27 of the Police Act, and assuming for a moment that his action was illegal in the absence of due formalities having been gone through, according to the complainant, the accused, who was in service only for eighteen months, could not pause to consider in that moment of excitement when thousands of people had assembled to defy he ban or the Police Commissioner whether the order was legal and served in a lawful manner.

"NO LIONS AND TIGERS."

Proceeding, the Advocate-General argued that the complainant had admitted that the people were determined to defy the ban and further that the women left at Vikhroli were brought down to Ghatkopar by a Bhatia gentleman and hence the charges of kidnapping and wrongful confinement were only technical. The 'jungle' of Vikhroli was not full of lions and tigers, but only a wayside spot on the road between Bombay and Thana.

"MAGISTRATE JUSTIFIED."

Concluding the Advocate-General opined that the duty of the Magistrate was to see whether the facts constituted an offence or not, thereby putting a stop to the unnecessary waste of public time and money in reckless proceedings, and therefore he submitted, that he Magistrate was perfectly justified in arriving at that conclusion in the course of his inquiry.

After Counsel for the petitioner replied to the arguments put forward on behalf of the respondent (accused), their Lordships reserved the judgment, as it was time for the rising of the Court.

HOW MR. DESAI WAS ARRESTED

The facts of the case as ascertained from the Police quarters, from the eye-witnesses and from Mr. Desai himself are as follows:—

As the Secretary of the Bhuleshwar D. C. C. Mr. Desai was in charge of the picketing operations in Bhuleshwar Ward. After having picketed a toddy shop in Falkland Road, he was running from place to place where a disturbance was reported. With his persuasiveness he used to calm the situation as best as he could. When he was supervising the operations in front of a toddy shop in Duncan Road, he was approached by a few Muslims who called themselves the volunteers of the "Azad Party." These people claimed the monopoly of picketing and asked Mr. Desai to withdraw. Mr. Desai stuck to his post and begged of these "Azad Party" men not to create any scene. He told them that they could also picket along with him. These men were evidently went on. One of them began to beat Mr. Desai. Mr. Desai bore all these without resistance. Crowds gathered at the place was a police constable who summoned to the scene, arrested both Mr. Desai and the assailant. Mr. Desai was then taken to Maharboudi Police Station, Girgaum Back Road, where he was charged under Sec. 122 of the Bombay City Police Act for disorderly behaviour in a public place. The Inspector who framed the charge gave an option to Mr. Desai to bail himself out by paying Rs. 10 which, as a Satyagrahi, Desai refused to do. He was then put up He will be [illegible] of Ho[illegible]

CHIRNER SHOOTING CASE

Judge's Summing Up To The Jury

At the resumed hearing of the Chirner Firing Case on Monday, Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, who is trying the case read over his charge to the Jury. The charge is a lengthy typed document copies of which have been supplied to the members of the Jury.

It took over an hour to the Judge to explain to the Jury the various sections under which the accused are charged. He then narrated the incidents that took place at Chirner on September 25 last and dealt with the evidence of the various prosecution witnesses.

Proceeding the Judge referred to the statements of the accused in the case and pointed out that they had denied the charges against them. He again examined in detail the evidence of the prosecution witnesses.

The court rose for the day before Mr. Sanjana could complete the reading of his charge. He will resume it to-day (Tuesday.)

EJECTION SUITS.

Defendant's Allegations.

Mr. Karva, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, passed orders in an ejection suit filed by Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat, a Bombay landlord against B. A. Desai, reporter of the "Sanj Vartaman."

DEFENDANT'S CASE.

Mr. H.P. Desai, Advocate, on behalf of the defendant, submitted to the Court that the case was typical of the tyranny which was being practised by landlords over their poor tenants. The plaintiff, Mr. Bhat, was a well-known man, and had come into the public notice after the recent Council Election Inquiry. The defendant had published some paragraphs in the 'Sanj Vartaman' about Mr. Bhatt which the latter did not like. He further incurred the displeasure of Mr. Bhat, when he refused to sign a rent schedule prepared by Mr. Bhat for the purpose of Municipal assessment. Although the defendant had paid his rent regularly and had been a good tenant, still the plaintiff rushed to the Court simply to harass him. Mr. Desai requested the Court, to see that the tenant was protected from the high-handed action of the landlord.

PLAINTIFF'S PLEA.

Mr. Nicholson, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that the fact was that the landlord wanted the rooms for his own purpose. The defendant had been given a month's notice and he prayed the Court to ask the defendant to quit the rooms within 10 days.

The judge passed a judgment in favour of the plaintiff, but allowed 4 months' time to the defendant to shift.

STOP P[illegible]SS

BOMBAY RET[illegible] COMMU[illegible]

The final [illegible] Retrenchme[illegible] been signe[illegible] dipated. T[illegible] close delibe[illegible] but it is u[illegible] not succeeded [illegible] unanimous conclusion. [illegible] seems to be some fundam[illegible] ference of opinion in regar[illegible] details of the cut in sala[illegible] officials holding the view [illegible] cut should be universal [illegible] to bottom. The Com[illegible] had eventually to adjou[illegible] report unsigned. Enqui[illegible] show that the next mee[illegible] Committee is likely to [illegible] July 1, but there is [illegible] lity of the meetin[illegible] ee till July 7.—[illegible]

TROOP[illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1931.

PROHIBITION THROUGH PICKETING

The June Number of "Prohibition," the official organ of the Prohibition League of India, publishes some revealing figures about the excise revenues of the various provinces of India in the official year ending March 1931, that is, practically during the last National Campaign. We find from those figures that the total excise revenue for the whole of India was 16 crores as against 19 crores, the exact loss being Rs. 3,48,45,000. Bombay had a cut of no less than one crore to its credit, Madras coming next with a cut of 63 lakhs. Behar and Orissa lost 48 lakhs, Bengal 45 lakhs, Central Provinces 39, the U.P. 18 lakhs and Assam 7 lakhs. The Punjab alone had the discredit of registering a gain of one lakh in the tainted revenue. There is no doubt that the sharp decline in the revenue in most parts of the country was due mainly to the anti-liquor campaign started by the Congress. The position would have been better still if the liquor vendors had not resorted, in several cases, to unscrupulous methods of pressing their stuff upon the people with the connivance, in some cases, of officials. In view of the great humanitarian and economic value of the anti-liquor campaign, the right to carry on the campaign with peaceful picketing wherever necessary was deliberately insisted upon by Mahatma Gandhi and conceded by Lord Irwin in the Delhi Pact. And, it behoves Congressmen, who have been relieved for the time being of their aggressive activities, to concentrate to a greater extent on the prohibition campaign and make the best possible use of the right so scrupulously safeguarded in the Pact.

During the Truce, however, the anti-liquor campaign has not been quite so vigorous as it was before, except in Gujerat and Madras where the movement seems to be as strong as ever. The comparative lull in other parts may be more apparent than real on account of the quieter form of picketing now followed. But, there are several Congress Committees that are not now very particular about anti-liquor campaign, because its political significance is not quite clear to them and because they think that it is not rousing enough. A little thought should convince such committees of their error. Picketing, rightly done, is, indeed, a splendid activity. It is, so to say, a concentrated form of persuasion by words and gestures and deeds, and as such, has a great educative influence both on the picketer and on the persons he appeals to. Picketing brings the worker in direct, vital contact with just those classes of men whom he wishes to serve. We wish every Congress Committee will take up picketing of liquor shops as well as foreign cloth shops almost as a fine art and study and practise it thoroughly with missionary zeal.

To come back to prohibition, complete prohibition with or without legislation, is our goal, and, there can be no rest till the goal is reached. Some friends of liquor have misinterpreted a few recent remarks of Mahatma Gandhi as [illegible] he would tolerate some compro- [illegible] with that ideal. To avoid [illegible] ception [illegible] in the matter [illegible] efore, re-stat- [illegible] unequivocal- [illegible] ap-

vigorous, peaceful picketing of liquor shops will soon be crowned with great success.

IN THE DOLDRUMS.

The frail barque of the British Liberal Party is struggling hard to get out of the doldrums. The arduous task will not be rendered easy with the defection of a gang on board ship whose mutinous tendencies were evident for a long time but who were kept in check through the process of alternate cajoling and coercion cleverly applied by the captian, Mr. Lloyd George. But Sir John Simon whose political dislike of the skipper is a long standing one has had enough of it and has left at last. The Dictator to the MacDonald Government may regard this as a good riddance but as, along with the slippery Simon other members of the crew are leaving him, his position is not happy. Sir John Simon could not forgive continuous neglect from Mr. Lloyd George. He would have liked to pose as the Liberal Party's authority on India and forced an entrance into the Round Table Conference. This pleasure was denied. On domestic issues also he has thought it advisable to develop Tory views. But it is doubtful whether this apostate will be warmly welcomed by the rank and file of Tories. He has far too much ambition and has, so far, proved far too unaccomodating, to suit younger and more democratic Tories.

The trouble with the Liberal Party in Britain is that it has no political programme which can attract the large number of newly enfranchised voters. Its social outlook does not please the women voters from the working class, its political outlook satisfies only the bourgeois. But the far-seeing elements amongst the bourgeois class have already realised the mistake of vegetating in mournful and philosophical discontent over the social ills that afflict Britain to-day. A good few went over to the Labour Party immediately after the war and the exodus continues. This intellectual accession to the ranks of Labour is its greatest strength to-day. It provides ample polemical force and vitality to the political fight which the working class wages for coming into its own.

It is remarkable that all over the Continent the political outlook associated with pre-war Liberalism has disappeared practically in every country. The electors either believe in the retention of privilege and class distinctions and support the minority groups called the Right Parties or owe allegiance to Socialistic principles, the bourgeois adhering to social democratic groups, many of the working class solidly backing the Extreme-Socialists. The days of arm-chair politics are gone and gone is the metier of those who, themselves living in comparative ease, exhort the 'have-nots' to wait patiently for better days. Socialism has become a driving force all over the world and it will be interesting to watch how much of its old cargo of political theories British Liberalism will jettison to secure holy least an humble and melanch existence.

ACADEMY OF PHILOSOPHY

The March number of the "Religion," view of Philosophy and Academy of the journal of the Ac[illegible]gion, well Philosophy and Rel[illegible]w's reputa- maintains the Revie[illegible]nd research. tion for scholarship notable ar- Among the specially number may ticles in the present[illegible]ism and the be mentioned "To[illegible]y Mr. J. Abbot, Maratha Devak" [illegible]ncepts of Mat- I.C.S., "Modern C[illegible]aprakash, M.Sc., ter" by Mr. Sat[illegible]by Mr. Ali Mehdi, and Al Farabi [illegible]demy, of which the M.A. The Aca[illegible] official organ, is Review is the[illegible]so well-known as it perhaps met[illegible]e. It is an institu- deserves to [illegible]s the first of its kind tion which [illegible]d whose chief aims in India a[illegible]g together all those are "to bri[illegible]nterested in a philoso- who are [illegible]vestigation of the Prob- phical in[illegible]od" and to carry on "re- lem of G[illegible]n all the philosophies and search i[illegible]s of the world and the religion[illegible]phies and religions of In- philoso[illegible]particular". The Academy dia in[illegible]ndertaken, with the assist- has [illegible] of the best known professors ance [illegible]Philosophy in India, the stu- of [illegible]dous task of publishing an En- [illegible]clopaedic History of Indian Phi- [illegible]sophy in 16 volumes expected to [illegible]un into no less than 12,000 pages. The volumes that are already [illegible]blished are Vol. II, a Construc- [illegible]e Survey of Upanishadic Philo- [illegible]phy, by Prof. R. D. Ranade, the [illegible]rector of the Academy, and Vol. [illegible] dealing with Sources. Lovers [illegible] patrons of Indian culture owe [illegible]to themselves to help the Aca- [illegible]my in all possible ways.

[illegible]DIA IN WORLD POLITICS

[illegible]o those who wish to study his- [illegible]rically the place of India in [illegible]ternational politics few more [illegible]elpful books can be commended [illegible]han "India in World Politics" by Dr. Tar[illegible]akanath Das (Second In- [illegible]dition, published by Sarasdian Ed[illegible]ary, Calcutta; pages 298; [illegible]waty Libr[illegible]-). With a wealth of price Rs. [illegible]nformation and quota- historical i[illegible]rare original docu- tions from [illegible]well-known publicist ments this [illegible] this book his main elucidates i[illegible]British Imperialism in thesis that [illegible]etermined and tainted India has de[illegible]ign policy with many Britain's for[illegible]Western powers. It Eastern and [illegible]ndia in bondage to follows that [illegible]nace to the world Britain is a me[illegible] contrarily, Indian as a whole an[illegible]s in the interests of independence i[illegible]and international world peace [illegible]Indian statesman amity. "No [illegible]ace," says the au- with a conscie[illegible]re the fact that thor, "can ign[illegible]he means of en- India has been [illegible]ous nations in slavement of var[illegible] It is a matter Asia and Africa, [illegible] to act that of duty for India[illegible]ts and the new through her effo[illegible]orld politics these orientation of w[illegible] free." We agree nations will be[illegible]or's suggestion that with the auth[illegible]hen should carefully Indian statesm[illegible] world politics, coun- study current[illegible]-Indian propaganda ter-act ant[illegible] be active in establish- abroad and[illegible]standings with other ing under[illegible] powers.

Trifles

[illegible]e Minister, Mr. Ram- "The Prim[illegible]onald, Mr. Stanley say MacDo[illegible] Mr. Lloyd George Baldwin and[illegible]o speak next month have agreed t[illegible]ert Hall meeting in at the Alb[illegible]e Disarmament Con- support of t[illegible] ference."

counter-demonstration But the[illegible] was to be arranged in which [illegible]ndia under the patronage Anglo-I[illegible] Excellency Sir Philip Chet- of His [illegible]y not come off after all. wode m[illegible]hree Right Honourables For the t[illegible]d to be willing to give are report[illegible]e that their support the assuran[illegible]sively to Europe and relates exclu[illegible] America.

* * * * * *

[illegible] solemnly assur- Lord Willingdo[illegible] the Chelmsford ed the members of[illegible]k as Viceroy Club that the wo[illegible]avy "for a gen- was much too [illegible]ature years." tleman of my [illegible]say that (a) com- I am happy to [illegible]ing and (b) as paratively speak[illegible] days. I am very ago goes these[illegible]matter of strict fact young. As a [illegible]ng my forty-seventh I am celebrat[illegible] day after to-mor- birthday the[illegible]will, I trust, give you row which [illegible]e to send me your pre- enough tim[illegible]nk you very much. sents. The[illegible]onal preference inclines My pers[illegible]Rolls Royce, a seat on the towards a[illegible] Structural Committee next Federal [illegible]or Shafaat Ahmad Khan [illegible] Doc[illegible]Banjo. and a [illegible]it is for you to— But [illegible]nk you again. Tha[illegible]

* * * * * *

[illegible]orry for this digression in the [illegible]terests of myself. in[illegible] To resume, I am, as I say, fairly [illegible]oung. And I am also an ambi- y[illegible]ious young gen—I mean man.

But much as I should have loved to cling to my fond hopes of working as the Vicroy, I mrst accept Lord Willingdon's opinion and part with them.

* * * * * *

"There was a most offended speech by Mr. Philip Snowden in the House of Commons last evening ....."

Instead, however, of apologising for their rudeness, the Liberals pretended to be very much annoyed themselves.

* * * * * *

"All work," says the Simla correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette," "in connection with the new Irwin Hospital in Delhi has been stopped, representing a saving of between Rs. 60 and 70 lakhs. This is one of the further shocks referred to in my recent message ....."

* * * * * *

As usual I am in complete agreement with my 'confrere.' This sudden full stop is most shocking.

I am afraid I cannot appreciate the callous indifference to the nation's health as displayed by Simla. I don't mind going further. I positively condemn it.

* * * * * *

For, I most strongly maintain that the Irwin Hospital is of the essence of necessity.

Spiritually it is a tonic for goodwill.

* * * * * *

And physically it is utterly unavoidable.

In consequence of acute poverty in the countryside never mind what poverty itself is in consequence of—there has been produced starvation. Starvation, in its turn has given birth to all sorts of illness as heirs to this human hungry flesh.

Now nothing is more urgent than the relief of sickness. We must, therefore, have a good fine hospital at Headquarters.

* * * * * *

The "Pioneer": "A fine tribute was paid to the Indian Police by the Duke of York at the annual service dinner in London."

Did his Royal Highness's advisers bring off the finesse? I wonder.

SIMLA—AND AFTER.

:o:

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS NOT PREPARED TO BETRAY THE COUNTRY.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA).

The expected and the obvious has happened at Simla. Negotiations can only be carried on between two parties with some hope of ultimate success when there is some common ground or common basis between them. So long as the Shafi Party refuses to contemplate the possibility of joint electorates there must be an unbridgable gulf between the ranks of the Nationalists and those of the Communalists.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

It is a mistake to think that the question of electorates is a matter of detail. I have often heard it said—Why don't the Nationalists give in on the question of electorates if they can thereby secure unanimity in the ranks of Mussalmans in India? It is a profound error to think that this is something on which the Nationalists can yield without giving up the very essence of their creed and the very bed-rock upon which their political philosophy is founded. It would not only be an act of political suicide—that, at least, would affect the party alone; it would also be a gross and unpardonable betrayal of national interests.

To-day the Mussalmans are sharply divided on this issue. It is the dividing line not only between men of two parties but also between men of two different temperaments and ideals. The man who believes in separate electorates accepts communalism as the ruling principle of political life. He looks upon Hindus and Mussalmans as two separate and independent entities who not only have a distinct religion, but have also conflicting political rights and interests. He visualises India, not as a land of Indians, but as a country of Hindu groups and Muslim groups securely entrenched behind ramparts of constitutional safeguards. To the man who is fighting for joint electorates all this is anathema. He sees Hindus and Mussalmans as common units of a great nation, with equal civic rights and equal opportunities of serving their Motherland and taking their rightful share in the affairs of their country.

INTRANSIGENT ATTITUDE.

It is to be noted that the Communalists took up a most impossible and intransigent attitude at Si[illegible] and Sir Mahommed Shafi [illegible]ed one of those somer- [illegible]aults for which he is so noted and for which he has such a marked natural aptitude. How did this great champion of separate electorates, who now thinks that no constitution should be acceptable to the Mussalmans which is not based on them, actually carry on negotiations at the Round Table Conference on the basis of joint electorates and very nearly arrived at an agreement which permanently embodied them in the future constitution of India? The frank truth of the matter is that these people do not wish to settle. They have set up a communal platform in this country, and they are firmly determined to maintain it.

What about the future? On one point a reversal of the Congress policy is absolutely necessary. The Congress has decided to send Mahatma Gandhi as its sole representative to the Conference. This would have been as it should be if the country had been united and agreed as to its demands. But with this unfortunate split in the Muslim ranks it would be unfortunate if once again the Muslim point of view is to be represented in England solely by the Shafi group. Most of the eminent exponents of Muslim Nationalism are members of the Congress and some of them are on the Working Committee. While this resolution stands it would be both disloyal and inconsistent on their part to accept an invitation to England. Gandhiji ought to proceed to England with a strong Muslim delegation which ought to convince British public opinion that Shafi has by no means the monopoly of wisdom and statesmanship as far as the Mussalmans of India are concerned.

APPEAL TO GANDHIJI.

Gandhiji must also, if I might say so with the utmost respect, give up his 'non possumus' attitude on the communal question. Is it fair to the Mussalmans to turn to them and say, "Give me a solution on which you are all unanomous"? Are the Hindus, the Sikhs or the Parsis unanimous on any one particular issue that is before the country? Does the Congress and the Maha Sabha, to take only one instance, think alike on the communal question? Why compel the poor Mussalmans to achieve unanimity in the welter of political opinions that hold sway in this country? Even then the Mussalmans have tried their best to arrive at a settlement among themselves and have failed. Now we wish to tell the Congress quite frankly that there is a split among us and there are two distinct parties; what are you going to do—which party are you going to back? Or are you going to do what the British Government always did whenever there was an important social problem before the country—take up an attitude of supreme indifference, and call it by the high-sounding name of religious neutrality?

I wish to urge upon Mahatma Gandhi, and I hope my appeal will not fall upon deaf ears, that the time has now definitely come when he should publicly proclaim that the communal settlement proposed by the Muslim Nationalists is the only solution that is in national interest and is the only one that the Congress is prepared to support and back with all its might and main. If this is done and public opinion is rallied round it a very strong case will have been made out for its acceptance by the British Government at the Conference. Mahatma Gandhi might well urge before His Majesty's Government that here is a solution which is acceptable to a section of the Mussalmans, which though small is still sufficiently influential; that it is a solution which is supported by the largest and most powerful political organisation in India; that it is a solution which is inherently just and fair. After that will the British Government take the tremendous responsibility of rejecting it and making common cause with only one section in India—and that too a section which has been condemned by the best opinion in India and in England as holding views which are detrimental to the best interests of our country?

LONDON LETTER

:o:

PATIALA'S REVOLT—AND AFTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BY AIR MAIL.

June 19.

The change of attitude of the Maharajah of Patiala towards the Federal Scheme for India has been the subject of persistent comments in the Press here throughout this week. The memorandum reported to have been published by the Maharajah has evoked some interest among the politicians in this country and judging by the general comments thereon in the Press, it has given a ray of hope to the British Imperialists whose manoeuvre for the maintenance of British rule in India is based on the tactics of exploiting local differences. Evidently the alternative scheme which was outlined by the Maharajah is definitely looked upon as a means of buttressing [illegible] control of real power in [illegible] since, in the view of the [illegible] gonists of British domination, the British Government would [illegible] by be empowered to play [illegible] guise of an arbitrator or [illegible] sor the role of a ruler [illegible] tish India on the one [illegible] Indian States on the oth[illegible] papers have even gone [illegible] to assert that the Maha[illegible] Patiala's proposal has [illegible] the support of a good [illegible] Princes, some of them [illegible] It was pointed out, how[illegible] the Chancellor of the [illegible] Princes, the Nawab of [illegible] clined to make any sta[illegible] garding the alternative scheme save that the official attitude of the Princes towards the Federal Scheme accepted by the Round Table Conference in London remained unchanged. From all accounts, the conclusion is irresistable that the general impression created among the Moderates in this country by the Maharajah of Patiala's move has been rather unfavourable. It is felt that though the genuineness of the motive behind the move is unquestionable the manner and the time of its presentation are exceedingly unfortunate.

EXPLOITING COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

The tangle of communal problem which has become the stock-in-trade of what might be called professional Jingoes in this country is still being given a prominent place in the latter's propaganda programme. Their aim would seem to be that if the British public could be thoroughly dosed with the idea that it is impossible for Hindus and Moslems in India to live together amicably, they (the Imperialists) would be provided with a formidable weapon to win an overwhelming bulk of British opinion into their camp. And although by their own admission they recognise that the present Indian problem [illegible]s the gravest that has ever con- [illegible]fronted Great Britain and that [illegible]he British Empire will stand or

(Continued on page 11)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Neither Peace Nor Truce.

Speaking at Delhi on June 22, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "It is impossible for us to go on cramming "Truce, Truce," while our peasant-brethren are being trampled under foot." His Excellency the Viceroy, who stands for Peace and to whom even "Truce" is an abomination, would certainly dislike these sentiments. But does he know, with the rest of the world, what is happening in, for instance, the United Provinces? It is alleged that every possible method is being resorted to in order to force the peasants to pay what they, unfortunately, do not possess. The conclusion is irresistible that while Lord Willingdon wants "peace," some of his subordinates are fighting under the White Flag. Before the Viceroy decided to deprecate the point of view that differentiates between Peace and Truce, he ought to have pleaded with Sir Malcolm Hailey and others, to respect the present position at least as "Truce."

Jawaharlal's Warning.

As it is, Sir Malcolm Hailey's publicly expressed regret in the resolution on Cawnpore Inquiry Report, appears to be bearing fruit. It seems almost as if his Excellency of the U.P. is trying now to make up for what he thought was his indifference during the Civil Disobedience days. The zemindars and talukdars have to live among those very countrymen of theirs for whom they are showing little regard to-day. If they were wise they would heed Jawaharlal's warning to them. It is not the warning of an implacable and irreconcilable extremist. It is merely the writing on the wall which every one with eyes to see can clearly read.

A Very Grave Crisis.

A crisis has been let loose. Prolonged and agitated consultations are taking place between officials, the Government of Bombay, the Government of India and the Secretary of State. "The reason advanced for the extensive negotiations is that what might almost be described as an ultimatum,"—We quote the Poona Correspondent of the "Times of India,"—"has been given by the Indian non-official section of the Retrenchment Committee concerning Provincial salaries. It is stated that they will not agree to any cut unless an equivalent cut is made at the same time in the salaries of the Imperial or Covenanted Services and the possibilities of such a course are being enquired into." We should have thought the most ordinary sense of equity would have led to a prompt submission to the "ultimatum." But then this reluctance is only one of the things for which India has to be infinitely grateful to her gracious and selfless masters.

Indian Women's University.

In her address at the fifteenth Convocation of the Indian Women's University, Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddi bore deserved testimony to the invaluable service rendered by the University and its originator, Prof. Karve, in popularising higher education for women, specially suited to their needs and imparted through the medium of the mother-tongue. As regards other languages to be studied, she said that Hindi would have to be studied by all as the National Language of the country and that a good number of women would have to learn English also to maintain India's contact with Western achievements. We trust the Women's University will give Hindi its rightful place in its curricula and make its study compulsory in the schools and colleges affiliated to it. We are happy to learn from Sir Chunilal Mehta, who presided over the Convocation, that the University will open in July next a new college affiliated to it in Bombay.

Princes And Federation.

It is reported that, of about 60 Princes, who have sent their replies to the questionnaire on the R.T.C. Federal Plan, issued by the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber, all but seven have given their unqualified support to the Federal Scheme. Even these seven, it is stated, have given qualified support to the Scheme and offered alternative suggestions for a Confederation of Princes prior to an all-India Federation. Whether the apparent majority support of the Princes to the Federal idea will be an advantage to India will depend largely on the constitutional position, which the Princes will consent to accept in the general Federal structure. It seems from a statement circulated among the Princes by the Nawab of Bahawalpur that the Maharaja of Bikaner expects to secure "equal representation" for the Princes in both the Federal Houses. If the Maharaja really expects this he must be pronounced to be the greatest optimist among the Princes. It would be good for the Princes to obtain a clearer view of the reali- [illegible] situation.

E DISTRESS AMONGST PEASANTS IN KANARA

—:o:—

HARASSED BY WILD BEASTS

ooking Utensils And Cattle Attached To Collect Revenue

What An M. L. C. Saw During His Tour

lowing letter has been s.d. by Mr. L. T. Kirki, M.L.C. ara, to the Collector of regarding the Gardeners' i, Sirsi and Siddapur n a request he would to take earliest mea- allay the situation and ot allow matters to drift e gardeners were complete. d.

news of distress in garden- res of the above two talu- e me personally visit Kansur, Tyagli, Bilgi, and in Siddapur taluka and tte and Targode in the uka. The distress is acute garden cultivation alone and where rice-cultiva- proportionately inadequate. ar's abnormal fall in the f garden produce has failed even the cost of cultiva- very large per centage of s find no money to engage labour and many gangs of at labourers had to re- me disappointed this work- on and some worked on Thus their next year's crop ts are also minimised, since otte" to protect the tender crop is an essential pro- olving money and labour he gardeners have not the to employ. Some gardeners immediate need of food- while some can wait for a or two; those who have no ood-grains live upon green s, plantin-flour, jack- ves and seed and this I rsonally sen in some of tressed households. These ers have absolutely no hope income till the next crop is ed, about December next. they leave gardens and sewhere since they would rived of te benefits of the nd labour applied to the s. Thus while the next crop is thratened in various ome of them stand in need ediate relief.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

nfluential Relief Committee been orgalized to provide ains and supply blankets rgent cass. In many cases money will have to be ad- for the purpose of carrying rdening operations. But relief cannot easily be grant- private agencies. Even for ng food-grains to the starv- d blankets to the ailing, ds of rupees required. seem ing. e co aled gener in- ed ric- also e in nd Bi they it com to those would be cut off during ains.

ELEPHANT MENACE.

during my enquiry heard bads of wild elephants were menace. In Targode cen- eral villages have been and a herd of some three s moved on to Manjguni r doing much mischief to e and supari in Hegde- llage. It pained me much that the administration heed to the cry of the dis- villagers and to their re- petitions and telegrams. I nd that the Shikari's ser- ve been dispensed with, me months, and the rifle ed for elephant-shooting ng, as it is not fit for that . To add to this trouble enses of many gardeners not been renewed and in ses withdrawn and thus den crops have been left to cked by many pests.

ALS BUSY COLLECTING REVENUE.

very of the land revenue in wo talukas seems to engage ention of the officers, to- ore than the acute distress ryots. Everywhere I went the wail of the gardeners ey told me that they paid t instalment of the assess- with greatest difficulty in e that some concession e given to them in the mat- he second instalment, due aid later, since they had d to the Commissioner in- ly stating their cases. Many of the gardeners had risked their everything in meeting the demand of the first instalment. Now I see that in most cases even without considering these petitions and even without issuing demand-notices coercive measures for the immediate recovery of the second instalment have been launched.

"COOKING UTENSILS ATTACHED."

The irregularities and the coercion brought into play in recovering the second instalment of garden lands are, I understand, a chapter of imposing the greatest hardship on the ryots. Complaints to the effect that cooking utensils and food provisions are attached have been brought to me. I have so far traced one case in which a pair of plough bullocks has been attached. Some times the inmates of the houses, men women, and the children, are driven out, armed Police are kept at the doors and attachments are carried on. The floor is dug, in many instances, even endangering the houses in the heavy rains where the digging extends even to the very base of the walls, all this in the expectation of coming on hidden treasures. Money paid volunterily is entered as money found during the course of attachment. It seems it is an attempt by Officers to prove contumacy.

"ANOTHER GROSS IRREGULARITY."

Another gross irregularity of which I have heard is that those who have no means to pay the second instalment are made to apply for short term loans under the Agriculturist Relief Loans Act to the extent of the instalment due to be paid as assessment and this money directly credited to Government as assessment paid by the 'Khattedar' which is nothing short of book-adjustment. This novel procedure of revenue recovery means a distinct departure and abuse of the provisions of the Act which admits of purchase of seed and plough animals to carry on agricultural operations where impeded due to indigence of the cultivators.

Gardens in Bisalkop, Hulemalgi and Sugavi in the Sirsi taluka have of late hopelessly deteriorating due to decreasing irrigating facilities and the gardeners in these three villages bitterly complain that the tanks have been allowed to silt up by the Irrigation Department. It is unfortunate that the gardeners' interests have thus been sacrificed inspite of the heavy water-rate included in the land revenue charged on these gardens. This is no small matter and needs closer and sympathetic attention of Government.

While in consideration of the abnormal fall of prices of agricultural products other Provincial Governments, such as the U. P., N.W.P., and the Punjab are freely giving even remissions to the tune of lakhs and crores it is a pity that the Government of Bombay should lauch coercive methods and deprive the ryots of the most necessary things of daily use and strip them of the very means of productions. I sincerely believe that the methods and processes employed are breeding distrust and disaffection against the Government everywhere among the ryots, the distress is neither imaginary nor exaggerated. It is a vivid fact to all those who can see. If the Government imagines that the Congress is responsible for the attitude of the ryots it is grossly mistaken and if it continues its present methods it is surely playing in the hands of the Congress and creating an unpleasant situation for itself. The only way to restore lost confidence and to meet the situation is to give relief to the needy ryots and immediately suspend the harassing coercive measures' while you negotiate with the higher authorities for the necessory suspension with regard to the second instalment of assessment on a becoming scale.

There are instances where property attached for non-payment of the first instalment is still lying with the Government and the parties are unable to take it back for want of money even to pay the freight charges and now the Revenue officers are said to be going about for attaching fresh property of the same men for the second instalment. In any case, in my humble opinion, nothing can justify wholesale and indiscriminate coercive measures.

I learn that the Congress workers co-operated with the authorities in collecting the first instalment when the Commissioner promised to consider the postponement of the second instalment. I had a talk with some of them and they are still willing to bring moral pressure on those who are able to pay. While speaking with them I gathered that the coercive measures were a surprise to them since presumably applications for suspension were under consideration and negotiations were going on through Mr. Chikodi according to the Commissioner's orders dated 9th April 1931. I still feel that it were better for all if the coercive methods are replaced by conciliatory measures which will bring pressure on those who are able to pay and which will give relief to those who deserve relief. The question whether certain individuals are able to pay or not need not present any difficulty as it can be easily managed if the local leaders are taken into confidence.

Before concluding I cannot but draw your attention to the general indebtedness of the gardeners both in the below-ghaut and above-ghaut talukas of this district. Even a casual inquiry has revealed that the gardeners have drawn on all possible resources, these many years, the main reason being that gardening has been, on the whole, an uneconomic and deteriorating concern 'due to many causes' into which I need not enter here. Their monetary transactions have drifted into a complicated muddle. This ancient industry which has been admitted by Government as 'the pride of the presidency' has now been on the decline and unless the Government makes a 'thorough public enquiry' and adopts proper measures there is no hope for this industry. If the Government seriously intends taking up the enquiry immediate data can be furnished by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in consultation with the several Societies and Banks in this district. At the same time the Taluka Officers with the help of the leading public, can trace transactions of the gardeners apart from their transactions with the Co-operative Banks and Societies.

I pity myself for having not been able to visit the Yellapur taluka to see for myself how for the gardeners in those villages which formerly formed part of the Sirsi taluka were distressed. My indisposition since touring the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas did not permit my surveying the situation of the gardeners in the Yellapur taluka. Having worked as a Revenue Officer in the Yellapur taluka I can quite confidently say that the economic condition of the gardeners in that taluka is to be found as badly affected as that of their fellow-gardeners in the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas whose case I have tried to present here as above.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

HOOVER'S REPLY TO MELLON'S REPORT

No More Sabre-Rattling

LONDON, June 28.

Paris.—Mr. Mellon's report on the Paris negotiations is now before President Hoover, whose reply ought to be in the hands of Mr. Mellon before the conversations are resumed on June 29.

M. Laval through the German Ambassador, has asked Berlin for an assurance that 10,500 million francs by which Germany will benefit will be devoted strictly to economic ends. There should be no more sabre-rattling on the part of Germany, and Germany should sincerely endeavour to co-operate with France in the interests of European peace. The German reply is also expected on June 29. Optimism prevails with regard to a speedy agreement on the main issue.—Reuter.

ITALY CATCHES CHEQUERS IDEA.

Drs. Bruening And Curtius Asked To Visit Rome.

LONDON, June 28.

Berlin.—Italy has caught the Chequer's idea. Her Ambassador has suggested to Drs. Bruening and Curtius to visit Rome and confer with Sgr. Mussolini. No date has been mentioned, but it is not likely to be before the end f August.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S INVITATION TO GERMAN STATESMEN

LONDON, June 29.

Berlin.—Dr. Bruning and Dr. Curtius have accepted the invitation to visit Signor Mussolini in Rome. The meeting will probably be held sometime late in summer. —Reuter.

SHIP'S OFFICERS IN MOTOR SMASH

Tragic Sequel To A Night Spree

ONE KILLED: ANOTHER IN HOSPITAL IN KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 29.

While returning from a night spree from Napier Road last night in a car two British officers of "Ozarda" boat owned by B. I. S. N. Co. met with serious accident as they dashed into the compound wall of the Railway Goods Yard resulting in the death of one and injury to the head of the other. Two others including an Indian motor driver and clearner were also among those injured though not severely. The accident appears to have taken place at the junction of two roads the driver could not turn the motor which was rushing a fast speed along Napier Road with the result that the motor dashed straight into the railway yard wall. The injured were soon taken in an ambulance car to the Civil Hospital where officer Kerr died soon after admission. Officer Hazeldine who is the Chief Officer of the boat is reported to be progressing well. The motor driver, who is in Civil Hospital has been put under arrest. The car, which is insured for Rs. 3,000 is completely smashed.

NO LIGHTS TO THE CAR.

KARACHI, June 29.

The car was coming along Napier Road and before turning into Macleod Road it was noticed that the lights had gone out. Policemen on duty blew the whistle, but the driver drove on and dashed into the wall, boring clean through it. The engine was buried in the debris.

Messrs. C. L. Hazaldine, Chief Officer, and J. H. Kerr, Assistant Chief Officer of the "Ozarda", the British India Steam Navigation Company's cargo ship which arrived Karachi on the 24th were in the backseat and received serious injuries. They were removed to hospital where Mr. Kerr succumbed soon after admission. Crowds of Europeans and Indians have been visiting the scene of accident since the morning.—A. P.

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE No 4

Mithrialphone Rates:— Disregard Reactions—Hold purchases firm and bury more on dips. Further Rise inevitable—Faint impression of American Cotton N. Y. July 10.90c. Broach Rs. 320/- before a good shake out.

NEW R. T. C. MEMBERS

Invitations Not Received Yet

SIMLA, June 27.

An Anglo-Indian paper has published the names of the following gentlemen as likely to be new members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference:—

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir P. Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. E. C. Benthal, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. N. M. Joshi. The Chief of Sangli and the Maharaja of Rewa.

It also adds that the following will probably be the new members of the Round Table Conference:—

Sir N. N. Sircar (Advocate-General, Bengal).

The Prime Minister of Indore.

A Representative of Travancore State.

Inquiries made in official circles and from some prominent gentlemen indicate that no formal invitations have been extended to these gentlemen as yet on behalf of the Government.—The "Hindustan Times."

NAWAB OF PALANPUR SUPPORTS FEDERATION.

MOUNT ABU, June 27.

The Privat. Secretary to the Nawab of Palanpur has issued the following Communique:—

"The attention of H.H. the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur has been drawn to the recent statement in the Press associating his Highness' name with those of the Princes alleged to be in opposition to the principles of Federation as so far worked out at the Round Table Conference, and who were stated to have been waiting for a definite lead to revolt.

The Private Secretary to the Nawab of Palanpur is authorised to contradict this report and to add that his Highness was one of the Princes who voted for and still adheres to the resolution of the Chamber of Princes passed in March last. His Highness has full trust in his Highness the Chancellor and the Princes' Standing Committee and wishes them the best of luck in their efforts to safeguard the rights and dignity of the Princes and States.—A.P.

"CONGRESS HAS SURRENDERED INDEPENDENCE"

Bombay G. K. U's Resolutions For T. U. C's Coming Session

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union held on Saturday evening under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, the following members of the Union were unanimously elected as delegates to represent the Union at the 11th session of the Indian Trade Union Congress to be held in Calcutta on the 4th and 5th of July next.

Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar, Lalji Pendse, Sunder Kabadi, Sadashiv Mapankar, V. H. Joshi and Tyab Shaikh.

The Managing Committee of the Union has also submitted the following, among other resolutions on behalf of the Union to the Trade Union Congress for consideration at the forthcoming session:

RALLY ROUND T. U. C.

(1) Whereas it is common knowledge that the present state of disintegration and strifes is bound to spell utter ruin of the Indian Trade Union movement and as unity on the avowed principles of class interests must be achieved forthwith, this Congress accepts for its basis, the Platform of Unity presented by various Bombay Unions to the Union Committee appointed at the Unity Conference held in Bombay in May last and exhorts its component units to rally round it by sending two representatives on behalf of the Indian Trade Union Congress to the Unity Committee.

(2) This Congress condemns in most unequivocal terms the policy of withdrawing recognition to the duly constituted Trade Unions by the employers, private as well as Governmental, and further invites all organisations interested in the working class movement to rally round the Trade Union Congress in forcing the hands of these employers to accord recognition to all such duly organised Trade Unions.

"INDEPENDENCE SURRENDERED."

(3) This Congress declares that the leaders of the Indian National Congress have once again sacrificed the interests of the toiling masses in effecting a compromise with the British Imperialists by accepting for the future constitution of India the fetters deceptfully named "Safeguards in the interest of India," thereby surrendering the goal of complete independence of the Indian people, which alone could bring some relief to exploited and oppressed millions of this country. And as in the opinion of this Congress, the resolution on the Fundamental Rights passed by the Indian National Congress serves only as an eyewash destracting the attention of the working class from the fight for capture of power by the masses, this Congress further warns the working class against the danger of such leadership by calling upon them to strengthen their own class organisation under the leadership of a political party of their own

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 29.

In sympathy with easier Hessian market Jute shares opened quiet after the weekend and fair business was put through at lower levels as session advanced prices hardened and the close was again steady. In coals only a limited turnover resulted at steady prices. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous section showed some improvement. Burn and Company ordy. were marked up twenty points while Indian Iron and Steel and Midnapore Zemindary also hardened. In Government securities the tone was uncertain. Closing quotations were:—

Three and a half per cent paper 61/10; five per cent loan 1939/44 3/6; six per cent bonds 1933/36, 100.

Bank: Imperial Bank fully paid 1056/8.

Railways: Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway 56/8, Sara Serajganj Railway 51.

Cottons: Kesoram 2/9, New Victoria ordy. 1/2.

Coals: Bengal 278; New Beerbhoom 0/4.

Jutes: Alliance ordy. 245; Bally ordy. 123; Barangore 122; Birla ordy. 8/10; Caledonian ordy. 450; Champdany 105; Clive ordy. 19/14; Empire 36/4; Fort Gloster ordy. 488; Gourepore ordy. 286/8; Gondalpara 709; Hooghly ordy. 54/8; Howrah 29/12; Kamarhatty 355; Kanknarrah 326; Kelvin ord. 523; Khardah ordy. 302; Lansdowne ordy. 113; Do. pref. 96; Lawrence ordy. 402; National 19/5; Nuddea 16; Orient 186; Presidency 5/6; Union ordy. 375; Reliance ordy. 57; Waverley 2/2.

Miscellaneous: Burn and Co. ordy. 122/8; Indian Iron and Steel 2/10; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 65; Marshall and Co. 1/7; Tata Iron and Steel ordy. 23/12; Midnapur Zemindary 58; Calcutta Steam ordy. 100/8; Tukvar 20/12; five and a half per cent 10 14/23/34 Fort Gloster Jute Debentures 98/4. —A. P.

City Fathers Pat Mr. Dalal On Eve Of Retirement

—:o:—

BALUBHAI T. DESAI'S JARRING NOTE IN CHORUS OF PRAISE

Gilder Tank Market Goes To School Committee

The Gilder Tank Market which has been lying idle for the past two years owing to the protests of the residents of the adjoining localities, will be used in future by the Schools Committee for their offices thus effecting an annual saving to the Bombay Municipality to the extent of Rs. 17,000/-.

HURTFUL TO RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

The residents of the Grant Road locality at a meeting held on 3rd March 1930, and presided by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta had sent a protest to the Municipal Corporation stating that the proximity of the Market to Hindu residential houses and the Hindu temples had seriously hurt their religious feelings.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE TO TAKE OVER MARKET.

The matter was referred by the Corporation to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee to report in consultation with the Commissioner and the Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee reported that their officer were at present located in different buildings, except the Secretary's office which was in the Main Municipal Building. They, therefore, suggested locating all their offices including the Committee's office in one building and expressed their willingness to take up the Gilder Tank Market Building for the purpose. They further stated:—That the Schools Committee will also be able to utilise the superfluous space in the building for accommodating a school or a portion of a school. That the total annual saving on rent and establishment charges, that the Schools Committee will be able to effect as a result of this arrangement, will come to about Rs. 17,000 in round figures.

If this arrangement is approved by the Corporation, the Schools Committee request the Corporation to approach Government for an amendment of Section 39 of the Municipal Act, so that the Schools Committee might be able to hold their meetings not only at the Chief Municipal Office as laid down in Section 39 (5) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1930, but also at any other place where the offices of Schools Committee may be located."

The Sub-Committee of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee did not approve of the idea of using the Gilder Market for any other purpose than for the purpose it was originally intended and therefore they requested the Municipal Commissioner to find out ways and means by which the Market Building could be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS APPROVED.

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee, however, recommended approving of the Schools Committee suggestions to transfer the Schools Committee's offices, etc., to the Gilder Tank Market, except their recommendation to hold Schools Committee's meetings there, which should be in the Head Municipal Office.

On Monday when the question came before the Municipal Corporation Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar moved to adopt the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee, while Dr. S. P. Mehta moved, an amendment to approve the Sub-Committee's report viz., to find out ways and means to again popularise the Market. When the question was put to vote the original proposition was carried.

FAREWELL TO MR. DALAL.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved that in parting with Mr. A. R. Dalal, M.A., I.C.S., the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him to the Corporation and the City in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner for a period of 2-1/2 years. Mr. Dalal's high administrative abilities, his devotion to duty and energy for work, his outstanding financial acumen and his strict impartiality and independence of character have been of great value to the Corporation in dealing with the many important questions that came before them from time to time.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Mr. Dalal with the best wishes of the Corporation for his success in future.

5 LACS SAVED.

Mr. H. A. Laljee seconded the proposition and was supported by several councillors.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said Mr. Dalal came to the Corporation with the reputation of a great financier. During the last two and a half years he had reduced expenses by Rs. 5 lacs in the establishment charges. He had reorganised and retrenched Health and Engineering Departments.

GOVT. NOMINEE.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said as the Commissioner was a Government nominee, when there was a clash between the Corporation and the Government, he always supported the Government. He also pointed out how the "Commissioner usurped the authority of the Corporation", and instanced his attitude in regard to the question of the fire brigade scandal recently.

"NOT ECHOED BY SINGLE NATIONALIST."

Mr. H. P. Mody said the man who understood Mr. Balubhai Desai, the least, was Mr. Balubhai Desai himself. He was glad that Mr. Desai's sentiments were not echoed by a single nationalist. There were many ways to earn popularity, some of them to be all things to all men and to play to the gallery. Mr. Dalal, he said, departed from these ways and commanded the respect of every one he came into contact with by his force of character and capacity. Mr. Dalal left the Corporation with their best wishes and he expressed a hope that Mr. Dalal would display his financial acumen in the wider sphere, where he was going.

STANDING TO HIS GUNS AGAINST GOVT.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, in repudiating the statement of Mr. Balubhai Desai said, that before the question of cutting the water supply to the G.I.P. Railway came, before the Standing Committee, Mr. Dalal told him in his office that he would cut off the water supply, if the Committee supported him. Mr. Chandavarkar told the Commissioner not to bluff the Committee unless he was sure of putting into practice, what he stated.

Mr. Dalal thereupon replied that he would cut off the water supply even if he had to resign from the I.C.S., without pension. That showed that Mr. Dalal did not play into the hands of the Government against the Corporation.

After several other Councillors had spoken in appreciation of the Commissioner's services, Mr. Boman Behram, the President put the resolution to vote which was carried with applause.

MR. DALAL REPLIES.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Commissioner, then said he was born and brought up in Bombay and whatever little he did for the city, he did as a son of Bombay. Referring to the constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, he said, at times he was asked to do things for which he was not responsible and at times he did things, for which he did get credit. To his mind therefore the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay was the greatest scapegoat of India. He then assured the Corporation that the financial position of the Corporation was sound and the debt charges, sinking fund and the loans debt were in a more satisfactory condition than they were a few years ago. The greatest problem that the Corporation would face is in regard to the Improvement Trust Debts which he hoped the Corporation would satisfactorily solve in consultation with the Government. The health of the City had much improved since he took over charge and where as last year the death rate had dropped to 21 per thousand this year up to June it had registered 17.8 per thousand. He then referred to the water supply in the city and said it gave him very much anxiety in view of the prolonged delay in the monsoon as the Tansa tank was going down in level and he thought that if the Corporation had taken up the Viterna scheme only for survey they would have expedited matters at least by two years. Finally he said when he came to the Corporation it was with one sole intention that he should not make a single enemy and he was glad to see that he was going and bidding them good bye without having a single enemy.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

"MAHARASHTRA" EDITOR RELEASED

Mr. Ogale Returns To Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, June 29.

Mr. Gopal Anant Ogale, Editor of the "Maharashtra" was released from Seoni Jail this morning. He is expected to arrive here to-night.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PROFIT-TAKING AT THE RISE

Wall-Street Market Firm.

Bombay, June 29.

The New York Cotton futures market ruled easy at the opening on lower Liverpool advices, later advanced on the strength of Wall Street and again fell off partially on realising.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the New York Cotton Exchange during the period under review citton participated in the general improvement which followed President Hoover's proposal for a year's moratorium of all War Debt payments. The Trade and speculative shorts actively covered, while offerings were restricted to realising by old longs or a little scattered selling by the South. This was the cause of a moderate reaction, but the offerings were readily absorbed, with some indication of a broadening in speculative interest.

Buying on the moratorium proposals received encouragement from reports of increased activity in the cotton goods trade and the receipt of rather more numerous crop complaints from the South. On the contrary, the relatively dry weather during the months of May and June, with the recent high temperatures, have given the boll-weevil a distinct setback.

The liquidation of July delivery wes continued this week, the first notices on Thursday, amounting to 34,400 bales, being readily taken up by Spot Houses against sales of later deliveries.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH AND CO.'S VIEWS.

Option-dealers and Japanese Houses.

NOTE: Despite heavy realising, market displays a better undertone, chiefly on trade support. The American Cotton-goods and Yarn Markets are reported to be more lively with domestic demand. July tenders of about 34,400 B/s were readily taken up by spot houses against sales of later deliveries. Although the sentiment appears slightly reactionary, many operators are waiting to purchase on recessions and the scarcity of contracts may not allow any decisive decline. With the confidence in prices returning all over the World owing to the American Moratorium, it seems that the improvement in trade is likely to be maintained.

EXCESSIVE STOCKS WOULD DISAPPEAR IF CROP FAILS.

"There is no special reason why a burdensome supply should be produced next season. A substantial reduction in the acreage is expected. The average yield, excluding linters but including the so-called "city crop," for the twenty-seven seasons commencing with 1904-5 and ending with 1930-31 has been only 12,927,000 bales. The average annual consumption of American cotton during the same period has been about 12,725,000 bales. Therefore, the surplus production for the period has averaged but 202,000 bales per annum. If we were to disregard the "city crop" the result would be paradoxical in that the average annual consumption for the twenty-seven seasons would exceed the average annual ginning (12,689,000 bales) by 36,000 bales annually. Hence the excessive stocks of which we now hear so much would disappear almost instantly if there should be crop failure similar to that which reduced the yield from 13,271,000 bales in 1920-31 to 7,927,000 bales in the season of 1921-22. These fighres should certainly make manufacturers and distributors of cotton goods thoughtful, and it is recommended that they should be closely studied by all those who realize that cotton can go up as well as down, and that the end of the decline cannot be far off." Commerce And Finance.

RRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 10.70 plus .11, lowest 10.40 —.19.

New York December highest 10.94 (11-58 a.m.) lowest 10.66 (10-07 a.m.)

"New York says local sentiment is reactionary, but fair trade demand continues and contracts scare. Weather slightly unfavourable."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

New York: Erratic close due to selling 20,000 bales October/December by one broker. May have been co-operatives or speculative profit taking. Map continues dry but tropical disturbance may cause rains next week.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod. Liverpool, cable:—

"Market has held advance better than expected, and feeling is optimistic about trade generally. Shall probably have some erratic markets."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cable large cloth sales this week."

Chicago cables: "Indications ten to fifteen per cent reduction in Linsted acreage. Conditions Montana and parts North Dakota very poor."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

10-15 a.m.: Mixed market, more cotton for sale.

12-23 a.m.: New York cables:—Textiles firm, good business doing. Market responding international developments, acts higher. The advance is so rapid that we advise buying only on breaks.

12-45 p.m. Between midnight and daylight scattered showers in East Texas; warm. Weather favourable.

5-50 p.m.: New York: Profit taking and local traders selling well absorbed by trade. Good undertone.

Reuter's cable: New York 27th June: Prices early declined on Liverpool advices, later advanced on the strength of Wall Street and again fell off partially on realising.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 5.89.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 211 equal to 4.79.

Difference 110 pts. equal to Rs. 48.

New York May (close) 11.37 equal to 5.68.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 211 equal to 4.79.

Difference 89 pts. equal to Rs. 39.

Liverpool-New York (at N. Y. close and Liverpool due) Oct. 62, May 41 (American points.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1930-31	1929-30
U. P. Sales.		
Receipts to date 27-6-31	8811000	8587000
Receipts Yesterday 27-6-31	2000	2000
Exports to date 27-6-31	6602000	6639000
Stock at Ports 26-6-31	3066000	1680000
Stock Interior Towns 26-6-31	911000	665000
Stock Liverpool 26-6-31	1047000	853000
Visible Supply 26-6-31	5818000	3357000
Quantity in Sight 26-6-31	12987000	13830000
Quantity out of Sight 26-6-31	10241000	12210000

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 29.

3 Months Discounts 2-1/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2-1/8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate:—6 per cent.

YOUNG AT FIFTY!

WHY not? It is a matter of nerves and arteries. Good red blood feeds the nerves and does not thicken the arteries.

If you feel old and worn out there is a cause. Your blood wants rejuvenating.

Take a course of

IRON JELLOIDS

They were made for cases like yours.

They will give you robust health and elastic step, full pulsing red blood and well braced nerves. They will enable you to hold your own in the battle of life.

POOR blood gives poor service. Why not obtain the best? It is easily available and at a price well within your reach. Iron Jelloids are sold by all chemists at Re. 1 for a trial size, lasting 10 days, and Rs. 4-12 for a full size bottle of 40 days supply.

Ask for No. 3 A IRON JELLOIDS.

B.O.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 29.

In spite of steadier advices from New York, our market is keeping quiet owing to pre-tender liquidation and settlement of tejimandi business. Even to-day for a period of 24 hours there are sellers of double options for a premium of Rs. 3/8. Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 209 and after declining to Rs. 207/8 steadied to Rs. 208. Broach J. A. declined to Rs. 190/8. The market is quiet at this level.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 8 points but it opened weak at a decline of 6 points on heavy profit taking. This news encouraged further selling in our market and prices declined further.

Later on prices improved on better Liverpool advices. Indore business is settled to-day and to-morrow tejimandi operations for Broach J./A. will end. Broach A./M. Highest 209/ lowest 206/. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A.	190
Broach A./M.	207/8
Oomra July	173
Oomra D./J.	177
Bengal July	148
Bengal D./J.	151

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 29.

Sept.	141.50—2.00
Dec.	136.10—1.20

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 29.

100 Ralli Bros. Aurangabad 171
269 G. G. Kesha Dhamangaon 181
103 Do Mandusar 176
200 Do. Tankari Road 191½
247 Do. Parbhani 178
125 Do. Gondal 176
49 Do. Khandwa 182
90 Do. Sindhkheda 179
70 Do. Shirpur 180
42 Do. Do. 176
200 Do. Tankari Road 193½
200 Do. Malkapur 178½
33 Do. Barwaha 182
86 Volkart Bros. Manmar 168½
123 Japan Cotton Yeotmal 180
91 Do. Arvi 180
200 Do. Do. 181
63 Do. Khamgaon 180

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 29.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195
Nagpur Savner Fine	195
Yeotmal Fine	185
Arvi Fine	185
Amraoti Fine	180
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	180
Malkapur Fine	175
Khandesh Fine	175
Muthia Fine	175
Muthia F.G.	165
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	175
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	165
Purwah Sanavad Fine	180
Indore/Ujjain Fine	190
Broach Fine	205
Broach F.G.	200
Cambodia	.....
Miraj/Sangli	.....
Compta Good	240
Jinja	290
Busoga	300

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.

Bombay, June 29.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/13 Highest Rs. 33/15 Lowest Rs. 33/9 Closing Rs. 33/13/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 32/11 Highest Rs. 32/15/6 Lowest Rs. 32/5/6 Closing Rs. 32/10.

(Continued from column 7.)

pan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 29.

S S Varela, Agents M M & Co., from Busrah:—1,897 bundles dates 20 bales lamb skin; 42 bags S. skin; 21 cases grapes.

From Karachi:—13,691 bags wheat; 297 bags gram; 27 bags gram dhall; 90 bags gram flour; 20 bags fish manure; 20 cases ghee; 49 cases zira; 20 cases cumineoil; 96 bkts. dates; 13 bkts. almond kernals; 10 bkts. almond seeds; 200 bags bajree; 300 bags rice; 21 bags fish.

S S Barpeta, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah:—1,099 bkts. dates; 17 blocks lead.

From Mohimmerah:—85 cases raisin; 16 bags gum; 421 bags wool; 148 bags attari; 43 bags salted skin.

From Bushire:—37 bags attari; 34 bags zira.

From Bunder Abbas:—30 bags almonds.

From Muscat:—440 bags dates, 85 bundles fish; 70 bundles sardines.

From Qwadar:— 265 bundles mats.

From Pasvir:—97 bundles mats; 17 bundles fish.

From Karachi:— 4,276 bags wheat; 147 bags dry fruits; 50 bags gram; 18 bags googor; 15 bags fish; 25 bags cuminseeds; 194 bags wheat flour.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 27.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July s. 4/2 1/2d. up 3/4d.
Oct. s. 4/5 3/8d. up 7/8d.
Dec. s. 4/7 1/2d. up 7/8d.
Chicago Wheat:—
July Del. 57-3/4 down 3/8.
Oct. Del. 59-1/4 down 1/8.
Dec. Del. 63-3/4 up 1/8.
London Linseed:—
June £8/18/9 up sh. 2/6d.
Market firm.
Argentine Linseed:—
August 11.37 down 11.
September 11.53 down 9.
Market steady.
London Linseed Oil:—
July/Aug. sh. 17/1 1/2d. up 4-1/2d.
Sept./Dec. sh. 17/6 3/4d. up 3/4d.
Market quiet.
Wheat Cable: (Chicago):—
"Prices declined on favourable weather, later advanced on unfavourable weather and covering by shorts and again declined partially on realising. Closed firm."
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,370,000 quarters.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	4	0
Silver Ready	44	10	0
Silver 1st Settlement	44	9	0
Silver 2nd "	44	5	0

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 29.

1st Sept. to 25th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

27-6-31

		This year.
Europe	110	551,078
Japan & China	5,546	1,568,603
Coast Ports		20,887
Up-country by Rail		192,551
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27,011
Total	5,656	2,360,325

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES

Confidence Returning

Bombay, June 29.

The improvement in Gilt Edged Securities had a better effect on industrial shares and particularly good shares are in better demand. It is booked upon by some operators as a good investment as the interest on industrial shares ought to have direct bearing with the return on Government Securities. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 685 and after advancing to Rs. 692/8 closed at Rs. 690/10 Fazgi shares opened at Rs. 367/8 advanced to Rs. 670/10. There was increased short covering in Bombay Burma shares. Prices opened at Rs. 401/4 and closed at Rs. 410/. Tram shares closed at Rs. 108/2. Tata Hydro shares were steady at Rs. 107/4. Tata Steel Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 23/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 29.

Bombay Dyeing 686; 90; 91; 92; 91
Century 237; 41; 40
Colaba 99-6
Crescent 62-5
Fazul 361; 70; 69; 82; 70
Indore 352; 43
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 356; 55; 56
New Great 140; 42
Pearl 225; 30; 27
Simplex 65; 70
Swadeshi 290; 88; 90; 87
Burma 402; 1; 11; 8
Hydro 106-9; 7-3
Tram 108-2; 8
Def. 277
Ord. 232; 12; 8; 10; 23-4
Bundi 12-14; 13-2; 6
Indian 157; 60; 58; 60
Katni Ord. 180; 62
Alcock 212; 11; 10-10

MILLS

Bombay, June 29.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	691-14
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	240-10
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	355
100 Colaba	99-6
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	63-2
250 Currim.	60
250 Dawid	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E D Sassoon D	0-4.8
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	370.10
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	101-4
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore Malwa	353-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9-2
100 Khatau	83.12
100 Kohinoor	136-4
250 Laxmi	340
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Manecklj Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	98-4
200 New Great P.	130
100 New Great	141.14
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	130
250 Pearl	227.8
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	[illegible]
1000 Sholapur	1000-0
250 Simplex	70
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	287-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	677-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-8
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1047-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	261-4
150 India	80-4
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-6
70 Gwalior	87-8
250 Indian	100
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni Def.	642-8
100 Katni	162.8
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Sahabad	110.8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6.8
15 New India	15-12
200-160 Oriental	1682-8
10 Vulcan	5-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	111.4
1000 Andhra Val P.	970.0
100 Andhra Valley	548-12
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bom. Tram	108-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	107-3
1000 Tata Power P.	1052-8
1000 Tata Power	402-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	795
100 Amritsar Pati	102-8
100 Central Provin.	73-8
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhoa	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	545

MINING.

10 Central India	8
10 Shivrajpur	11-4
150 Tata Steel I P.	117.8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43
50 Tata Steel D.	277-8
75 Tata Steel	23-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	210.10
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	192-8
50 Bom. Telephone	40-8
85 Eri. B. Petrol	2-11
125 Bom. Burma Old	408-2
50 Bom. Burma New	142.8
100 Ind. Bleaching	137.8
15 Scindia	6-3
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-4.0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-1.0

DECLINE IN LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Rains In Texas.

HEAVY PROFIT-TAKING.

Bombay, June 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market was due to open at a rise 6 to 8 points on parity with the last closing of the New York Cotton market.

This morning there were cables stating good rains in Texas. In a way these rains will be beneficial but at the same time it will increase Boll Weevil.

The Liverpool cotton market opened weak to-day at a decline of 6 points on the presence of large profit taking orders particularly from Bombay.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 29.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

27-6-31

		This year.
Khandesh	92	319,323
Central India	262	325,909
Barsi and Nagar		104,902
Hyderabad-Gaorani		83,936
Berar	441	578,455
Central Provinces		367,327
Total Oomras	795	1,839,855
Dholera	288	255,232
N. W. Provinces		39,920
Rajputana		48,103
Sind-Punjab	200	116,115
Broach	43	296,159
Coompta & Dharwar	513	77,531
Westerns-Northerns	31	38,295
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,094	36,677
Persian		452
American		113,608
Egyptian & African	113	291,763
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		378
Total	3,067	3,210,372

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

June 29.

Gharinda, Andersby, Moulmein.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.
Tokiwa Maru, Itani, Karachi.
City of Manchester, Ewing, Karachi.
Hatkhola, Pitcairn, Okha.
Silvercedar, Miller, New York.

LOADING.

June 29.

Steamer Noumburg for Hamburg.
Steamer Hatkhola for Calcutta.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gharinda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with 312 pilgrims.

S S Tokuwa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokiwa Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Hatkhola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatkhola, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Silvercedar:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Silvercedar, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and kerosene oil.

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, June 29.

1 Dalgoma, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 11-7 M M & Co.
3 Gharinda, Bnagar, NF, M M & Co.
4 Warfield, Dunkirk, 5-7, M M & Co.
7 Hatkhola, Calcutta, NF, M M & Co.
9 Alipore, Japan, 3-7, M M & Co.
J End, Padma, NF, NF, New Bombay S S Co.
11 Kondekerk, Karachi, 3-7 L. Edwards Ltd.
12 Tokiwa Maru, Karachi, 3-7, L. Edwards.
13 Kenya, Durban, 15-7, M M & Co.
14 Silverlarch, Marmagoa, 2-7 Volkart Bros.
16 Khandalla, Durbani 1-7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru Kobe 5-7 O S Kaisha Ltd.
3 Bankura, P. Gulf 1-1, M M & Co.
4 Karela, NF, NF, M M & Co.
12-13 Canara, Rangoon, 2-7, M M & Co.
16 Lanka, N F N F R Ansaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D E Nurmahal, Rangoon, 2-7, T Morrison & Co.
F Alavi Jeddah, NF, T Morrison & Co.
G Lalita, M'Coast, 1-7, Malabar S S Co.
H Indira, M'Coast 29-6, Malabar S S Co.
K Vita P. Gulf 2-7 M M & Co.
M Dara NF, NF, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Rajputana 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Nurbadda, 18-7-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.
Elysia, 13-7-31 C T Co.
Chrysia, 1-7-31, Graham T Co.
Clan Keith 3-7-31 J F Co.
Warton Hall 13-7-31, K N Co.
Clan Macvier, 5-7-31, J F Co.
Clan Ranolds, 21-7-31, J F Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-4-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Tenerefa 11-7-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Oelrfels, 2-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels 23-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Bonnenfels, 6-1-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels, 13-7-31, L Eowards Ltd.
Barenfels, 20-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Yesilkerk, 27-7-31 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa 30-6-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Hilda 4-7-31, L T Co.
Fusiyema 11-7-331 L T Co.
Oraeovia 1-7-31, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Clo Canton, 12-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
C Canton 14-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
C Bristol 28-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru 16-7-31 N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru, 19-7-31, O S Kaisha.
Hazie Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Rangoon 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Pango Maru 29-7-31 NF, Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Murkunda, 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 4-7-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 10/7/31, P and O S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Warfield, 5-7-31 M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Noumburg, NF, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, 3/7/31 L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Allpore 1-7-31 P. & O. Co.
Sumatra Maru, 5/7/31 O S K
Tokiwa Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla, 1-7-31. M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vita, N F M M and Co.
Bankura, 1-7-31 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cunara, NF, M M & Co.
Hatkhola, NF M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind P & O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Noumburg, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Konderberh, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

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Sumatra Maru O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla M M and Co.

FOR MADRAS.

Garada, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara M M & Co.
Hatkhola M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vita, M M & Co.
Bankura, M M & Co.

GENERAL LADING DATES.

Canara, 27-6-31.
Netravati, 27-6-31.
Nurmahal, 27-6-31.
Ahmedi, 27-6-31
Varela, 29-6-31.
Warfield, 29-6-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 29.

S S Kaiser-I-Hid for London:—1,000 cwts. myrabollam, J Moolchand & Co.

For Marseilles:—300 cwts. groundnut seed, E Virji & Co.

S S Kondekirk for Hamburg:—556 cwts. gum karya, D Mavji & Co.; 115 cwts. gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 2,00 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—5 bales Akund cotton, N Rajaram & Co.; 103 bales wool raw, Shamjimal.

For Rotterdam:—200 cwts. groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 100 cwts. copra oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 1,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 2,000 cwts. joowari, T S Thadani & Sons; 1,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison & Co.

For Amsterdam:—210 cwts. gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

For Santrancisco:—150 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.

S S Naumburg for Hamburg:—9,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren; 4,400 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co.; 350 cwts. mathiseed, 300 groundnuts, T E Thadani and Sons; 5,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros; 3,500 cwts. linseed, Birla Bros.; 1,000 groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For Marseilles:—14,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S Silverlarch for New York:—100 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 110 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Philadelphia:—22 bales goat skin, Shamjimal; 2 bales goat skin, Deccan Tdg. Co.; 60 bales goat skin, Brisky Co.

For Marseilles:—213 cwts. Tea seed, Amin & Sons; 40 bales cotton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.; 103 cwts. appricot kernals, K Harjivan; 2,000 cwts. teelseed oil cakes, Amin & Sons; 361 cwts. groundnut, E Virji & Co.

S S Warfield for Hull:—5,000 cwts. castor seed, Birla Bros; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, R Ratilal & Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—396 bales cotton raw, M Amarsey & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 700 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Sassoon J. David; 500 bales cotton raw, Ja-

(Continued in column 3.)

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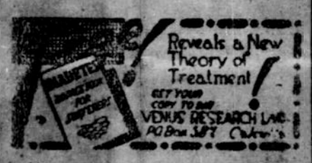

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"HIERARCHY OF CANNON-THUNDER."

:o:

THOUGHTS ON PRINCES' CONFERENCE.

(BY PROF. G. R. ABHYANKER).

Whatever may be the reasons which led the ruler of Patiala to commit his political somersault one thing is clear that when two clever people belonging to the same group fall out truth emerges in an unconscious manner. And this fact is made evident by the proposal to enlarge the Chamber of Princes as included in the Patiala scheme. The ruler of Bikaner has given a lengthy reply to the ruler of Patiala. He has attributed motives to this ruler though ingenuously he has tried to father them on the "so-called unkind people."

THE SMALLER STATES.

The cause of the smaller States has been espoused by Patiala Properly analysed it presents only two aspects. One is that the Federal scheme, as thrashed out by the Federal Structural Committee, would be fatal to the Indian States. The second is that the smaller States of India are bound to suffer the fate of smaller German principalities and would disappear from the map of India. As the Princes are assembling in Bombay it is necessary to consider the present Federal scheme in relation to the smaller States. The ruler of Bikaner has at the outset stated that the ruler of Patiala was opposed to the selection of the smaller States to be represented at the Round Table Conference by an irrelevant reference to the Chief Saheb of Sangli. Whatever might have been the motives which induced Patiala to oppose the nomination of the ruler of Sangli to the R. T. Conference we take the liberty of asking this champion of the smaller States, the ruler of Bikaner, whether he himself or any member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber ever suggested the name of any smaller States or any one of the representatives of this group in the Chamber to be invited to the R. T. Conference. It is pertinent in this connection to bear in mind that smaller States here mean the 127 States included in the second class by the Butler Committee and the States and estates numbering 327 and included in the third class by the Butler Report. The second class States are represented by 12 members in the Chamber and the third class are not at all represented in the Chamber as at present constituted. Sangli is not either included in the second or the third class but is included in the first class. The relevant point in this connection is that if the ruler of Bikaner has such solicitude for the interest of these smaller States, why was no attempt made to include either a ruler of these States or a Minister coming from these States in the State Delegation to the R. T. Conference? Was any attempt made in this direction? If not, is not the ruler of Bikaner or the members of the Standing Committee equally guilty along with the ruler of Patiala of having neglected the interests of the second and third class States, generally called smaller States, at the time of selecting the delegation to the Conference? Why should the smaller States, therefore, feel any grater confidence in the ruler of Bikaner or his present colleagues than in the ruler of Patiala? So far as their interests are concerned all these members of the first class and even the Standing Committee have neglected their interests at this critical juncture.

We further ask what prevented at least any Minister of these States being included in the State Delegation?

SIR MANUBHAI.

It appears that the ruler of Bikaner has taken this opportunity to vindicaate the selection of his Prime Minister, Sir Manubhai, to the R. T. Conference. We are now told by him that Sir Manubhai was selected not because he was the Prime Minister of Bikaner but because he was one of the foremost statesmen of Indian India and because he represented the special organisation of the Chamber of Princes. This is really news indeed. We do not know what Sir Manubhai has done to deserve the title as one of the foremost statesmen of Indian India. The Maharajah of Baroda must be in a better position to know his great merits. But we regret we have not heard them from his lips. But if we have to trust his present employer it lands him into a most serious predicament. If one man more than another has created fears, feelings of suspicion and distrust, of backsliding and unwarranted assumptions about the federal proposals it is Sir Manubhai who by his most indiscrete and unstatesman-like speech has upset this apple cart. Sir Manubhai's idea of confederation and his declaration that the Princes have no desire to part with any of their sovereignty, these two assertions clearly point out in so many words what the ruler of Patiala is now stating in his new scheme. The idea of confederation is entirely opposed to that of federation. This idea and its exposition substantially convey the same meaning which is conveyed by the scheme adumbrated in para 311 of the Montford Report. We have never heard that Sir Manubhai was ever reprimanded for this unwise utterance nor have we seen his present employer rushing into print for repudiating this idea of a confederation developed so closely upon the heels of the meeting of the Federal Structural Committee. If Sir Manubhai represents the special organisation of the Chamber of Princes are we to understand that these views are shared by those who are responsible for this organisation? We cannot believe that Sir Manubhai delivered his speech without previously consulting the Maharajah of Bikaner. We, therefore, want to ask the plain question to the ruler of Bikaner if he stands by the views so recently expressed by Sir Manubhai about the so-called federation? If he does so we take the liberty of asking him what claim has he to denounce the scheme of Patiala? The ruler of Patiala refers to the Montford Scheme. That scheme is based upon the assumption not of a federation but of a confederation. So long, therefore, as the ruler of Bikaner or the present Chancellor or any member of the Standing Committee does not think it necessary to disown the pronouncement of Sir Manubhai none of them has any claim for better treatment at the hands of all dispassionate thinkers than the ruler of Patiala. Patiala has thrown overboard the scheme of federation. The Prime Minister of Bikaner has by implication done exactly the same thing. To our mind there is hardly any difference between the two so far as the autocratic claims of the Princes are concerned.

ANOMALOUS AND INEQUITABLE.

Coming now to the position of smaller States we have to consider how they would fare under the scheme of federation as at present proposed. So long as the people of the States are not to be represented and so long as the nominees of the Princes alone are to be sent to the Houses of federal legislatures the smaller States would undoubtedly be prejudiced. The States' Delegation has been advocating that the question of allotment of delegates should be left to the Standing Committee and the Viceroy. If this is to be so the claims of the smaller States would be thoroughly ignored. They are not properly represented in the present Chamber. They have no chances of being elected to the Standing Committee and they would never get adequate representation on the Federal Houses. So far as the first and second class States are concerned all of them enjoy full or quasi-full powers of internal administration. As a matter of fact the members of both these two classes, 108 of the first and 127 of the second class, ought to have been included in the Chamber of Princes in their own right if the test of inclusion had depended upon the possession of full or almost full powers of internal administration. The Chamber at present constituted does not recognize income, extent and population or make any distinction in regard to these matters so far as members are concerned. There is a levelling down and all the 108 States, no matter what their respective income, population and extent is, stand on the same footing. It is for this most anomalous and inequitable arrangement that larger States like Mysore and Hyderabad have not joined the Chamber of Princes. The Chamber is constituted on the salute test, a test unknown to any representative institution. The Chamber of Princes has been very graphically described by Lord Olivier as "the traditional hierarchy of cannon thunder." So long, therefore, as the composition of the Chamber remains as it is and so long as representation is not based on popular election of States people to the federal Houses the smaller States must in self-interest stoutly oppose the idea of joining the federation.

FUTILE OBJECTION.

If the Chamber of Princes is constituted as suggested in the new scheme of Patiala then and then only the smaller States should give their consent to joint the federation. The so-called expression of sympathy of the ruler of Bikaner with the smaller States is sheerly meaningless and the objection of the ruler of Bikaner about being flooded with new members is quite futile. If there is identity of interest what reason is there to exclude 127 members and to select only 108 on a most capricious and absurd basis? The Chamber at present contains absolutely no member of the third class States numbering 327. Patiala at least gives them five seats and thus recognises their existence and allows an opportunity to their members to ventilate their grievances. Nothing has been said by any responsible Prince of the present Chamber about safeguarding the interests of these 327 States. Their position is left in a sublimely vague condition. Why should, therefore, the smaller States comprised in the second and third class oppose the Patiala scheme? To protect their own interests and to secure adequate representation to the federal Houses they should demand the reconstitution of the Chamber of Princes on the lines of the Patiala proposal and as a "sine qua non" for their joining the federation. Their integrity and their interest will be preserved and protected only if the Chamber is reconstituted upon an equitable basis as given in the Patiala scheme. If this is done and if this condition is accepted then only should the smaller States join the federation. Otherwise they should wait and see. All the talk to these Princes about political suicide is sheer camouflage, because it proceeds out of self-regarding interests of the members of the present Chamber. Under the present Chamber smaller States have no scope. All the power is now being monopolised by a handful of Princes who are now bossing the show of the Chamber of Princes. It may be here stated in passing that we are not in any way advocating that the Princes of the smaller States should not join the federation. We desire that they should but on only one condition, namely, that the Chamber of Princes is re-constituted as suggested in the Patiala scheme by raising its number to 240 since this scheme places all the Princes enjoying almost uniform political status on a footing of perfect equality. This alone will ensure their adequate representation on the federal Houses, so long as the ruler of Bikaner and those who are of like mind insist on sending the nominees of the Princes to the federal Houses and not the representatives of the States people to represent the States.

(To Be Continued).

'PASSING THROUGH GERMANY."

(By G. M. JADHAV).

"Is it memory or dream?
Ah, I know it not:
Wondrously alike they seem.
Visions unforgot
Live in dream or memory,
Beautiful eternally."

Indians who have visited cathedrals of Germany or of other countries will remember the lines quoted above. The present writer recollects with joy the impression made on his mind by the Cathedral of Cologne. It was late at night when he arrived at Cologne. In spite of the late hour the first thing, he did was to go and have a look at the famous cathedral. Goethe has written about the Cologne cathedral and other great men and women have also put on record their feelings.

The Terramare Office (Wilhelm Strasse 23, Berlin, S.W. 48), has served a good cause by publishing a series of books called "Passing Through Germany." These books are interesting because they contain not only useful information, but also because they contain numerous illustrations to help the reader get an idea of Germany.

"Religious Art In Germany" (first chapter in 'Passing Through Germany') deals with the Rhine Cathedrals. Freiburg in Breisgau, the Cathedral Museum at Mainz, "eligible Art in nessen," Marburg on the Lahn, Duerer as a religious artist, etc.

"Music in Germany (second chapter) will be read with delight by all lovers of good music.

The third chapter, "Mountains and Flying" is sure to make an appeal to all. Duerer's Tyrolean Landscapes, German towns with their Alpine huts, Motorless Flight in the Alps, Motorless Airplanes, etc., make good reading.

The chapters Automobilism, American and German City, Life, the Ports of Big Ships, the Home of Industry, Middle and Eastern Germany, Neckar-Danube-Black Forest, Western Germany and the Rhine, etc., give ample information.

Indian students who would like to have information about "Advanced Scientific Studies in Germany" can obtain the addresses and names of science institutes in "Passing Through Germany."

"Financial Aids to Study in Germany" and "Opportunities for Social Intercourse" will be of help to Indian students.

It seems that the Terramare Office sends these books free of charge to all who are interested in Germany, German language and literature. Indian students who would like to receive a copy of "Passing Through Germany" should write to the Terramare Office. Every year a new book is published. This is a goood opportunity and it is hoped that many students, business men and others will take advantage of it. Those who would like to receive a copy of "Passing Through Germany" should send a copy of this article with their letter.

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"BRITISH AND INDIAN WORKERS' INTEREST, THE SAME"

Mr. Bradley Begins Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, June 25.

Mr. Ajodhia Prasad having finished his statement, the Sessions Judge called upos Mr. B. F. Bradley to make his statement In reply to the first question which the Judge put him about his early history and foreign connections, Mr. Bradley proceeded to explain how he as a British worker came to take interest "in the emancipatory struggle of the Indian workers."

"Born of a working class family, he said, "he began work in a factory at the age of fourteen and after a short while setled down to learn the engineering trade. "When the great war broke out I, like thousands of my fellow-workers fell prey to the war propaganda, and joined the navy in 1916". During the 2-1|2 years that he spent on board his warship. on active service, he witnessed "the specacle of men being blown to pieces or terribly maimed. and crippled for life." From his side, "he assisted in sending over shells that would blow to pieces or maim in like manner men who were workers like himself who had no quarrel with him or who had done him no harm." "Such was the great war—the imperialist war—the war for freedom and democracy." But the greatest disillusionment came to the workers after the conclusion of the war. when the fine promises which hey had received from the capitalist Government proved to be nothing. The same was the fate of the promises which the British Government had made to Ireland, Egypt and India at the beginning of the war."

"He was demobilised in 1919 and returned to his trade but soon found that he was demobilised from the ranks of the imperialist war into the ranks of the class-war to face the general attack that had been begun by capitalism to snatch away from the workers all that they had wrung from, the capitalists during the war period. Thousands of workers were bing demobilised into the ranks of the unemployed. The war brought poverty and misery to workers but inspite of this, capitalism was not satisfied."

HOW HE BECAME "CLASS-CONSCIOUS".

"It was because of these experiences. plus my own as a worker employed and unemployed," said Mr. Bradley, "that I became class-conscious. In 1920 I helped in the "Hands off Russia" campaign which was successful in rousing the workers of Great Britain and prevented a ship loaded with munition for the counter revolutionaries in Russia from leaving London docks and finally in getting the British troops withdrawn from the Russian soil."

Continuing, Mr. Bradley said, that 'as a worker from the metropolis of the largest empire in the world, a worker who has particpated in the class-struggle in great Britain, who has, since the war undergone period of unemployment and who had witnessed and been the victim of those years of ruthless drive that has been made by capitalism upon the conditions of all workers in that country. I came to take deep interest in the class struggle."

"BRITISH WORKERS VITALLY INTERESTED."

Mr. Bradley then proceed to discuss in detail how the question of the Indian workers was of the most vital importance to the workers in great Britain".

"The power of the British ruling class over their Empire was considerably shaken after the war, inspite of its apparent increase in size, and the position to-day a dozen years after the terminaion of these years is extremely critical." For to-day not only has Britain to meet foreign competition but the Dominions also challenge British exports in the world market."

"In this country industry which is their industry which is the first and the most important of British export industries, there has been steady decline of exports since the war. The raw cotton consumption has also considerably fallen during this period. Thus showing that the production of cotton goods was passing to places where cheaper labour was

LANCASHIRE'S PLIGHT"

"The decline in the consumption of cotton goods and the consequent narrowing up of the market cannot only be attributed to foreign competition. The reason for the reduction in home consumption is to be sought in the continued attacks that have been made by the employers upon the workers' wages during the post-war years. The annual income of the workers in Great Britain, has fallen by £700 millions during the last 10 years since 1920—according to Mr. William Graham. It follows that the demands for goods will be reduced by this colossal amount. The same argument applies in relation to the pauperised Indian masses. As Mr. H. P. Mody has pointed out the loss of Lancashire's trade is not due altogether to the boycott but due in a great measure to the result of cripled purchasing power of the country. What solution have the capitalists to offer to this state of affairs? Their "solution" is force further reduced wages and longer hours on the workers. The whole history of the cotton textile workers both in India and Lancashire since the war has been one of struggle to prevent worsened conditions."

"Is this not a question of white labour being attacked by yellow or brown labour, as the bourgeois press will have us believe. It is not a question of ten shillings being attacked by two and six a day. In reality both are being simultaneously attacked by the same capitalists."

"It is not a question of competition at all. It is a question of the scramble for profits on the part of employers, and a frantic attempt to stabilise a system which is crumbling before their eyes. It is clear to the workers both British and Indian that their struggle is common against one common enemy and that they stand and fall together."

Mr Bradley had not concluded his answer to the first question when the Coort rose for the day.

"PUNJAB EXECUTIVE—A MENACE TO PEOPLE'S LIBERTY."

:o:

"Infliction Of Punishment Before Conviction."

SUKHDEVRAJ'S COMPLAINT: JUDGMENT RESERVED.

LAHORE, June 26.

The application of Sukhdevraj, an accused in the conspiracy case, alleging that while the tribunal had ordered that he be kept as an undertrial prisoner, the authorities are keeping him in a condemned prisoners' cell and are disallowing anyone from seeing him and are thus inflicting punishment before he had been found guilty, was heard by a Division Bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Tapp and Mr. Justice Bhide.

The application stated that the prosecution had been playing a dirty game with Sukhdevraj. After his arrest his application for engagement of counsel was ignored. He was remanded to police custody twice for a fortnight each, once without giving him a hearing and another time during his absence. During the identification parade his protests against irregularities were ignored by the magistrate, who behaved like a police official.

"EXECUTIVE A MENACE TO PEOPLE'S LIBERTY."

Defence counsel said that solitary confinement before he was found guilty was injurious to his health. He added, that the executive in the Punjab had become a menace to the liberty of the people by ignoring the orders of the court.

Mr. Justice Bhide: The court had not passed orders. It had only made a recommendation to the jail authorities.

Defence counsel said what the defence wanted was an order from the court which had full powers over an undertrial prisoner in jail. Under the ordinary law and under the Jail Manual the jail authorities had no power to keep an undertrial prisoner in a condemned prisoners' cell. If a breach of jail discipline was committed even then, an undertrial prisoner could not be confined for more than seven days.

The Crown counsel said the tribunal had no power to pass orders as to how an undertrial prisiner was to be kept in jail. In the interests of discipline the jail authorities must act independently. If a man was segregated there must be some reason. The jail authorities were not prepared to disclose the reasons for their action in segregating Sukhdevraj from the other accused.

Mr. Justice Bhide: An undertrial prisoner must be treated as an undertrial prisoner. The question is whether Sukhdevraj is kept in a condemned prisoners' cell and is not allowed to see anyone.

Crown counsel did not answer the question but said Sukhdevraj was not treated as an ordinary undertrial prisoner for reasons other than breaking jail discipline.

Mr. Justice Bhide: It means the court sends him as an undertrial prisoner and the jail authorities treat him as a convict under certain other orders.

There was no reply.

Mr. Justice Bhide said if the court was not satisfied that the accused was not kept as an undertial prisoner, he had powers to release him on bail.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Judgment was reserved.

The Special Tribunal rejected to-day the application of the conspiracy case accused praying that the C. I. D. be prevented from influencing the approvers.

The tribunal observed that arrangements made by the Local Government according to the instructions of the High Court were such that no police officer or C.I.D. officer could have access to the approvers. In the present case if the approver Madangopal's allegations were correct, then it means that some police officials or C.I.D. officials had committed jail offences. No court could prevent the commission of jail offences and hence the court could not pass any order.

The tribunal said it had sent the allegations made to the District Magistrate to make an investigation if necessary.

Accused expressed a desire to move the High Court against the order; therefore, the hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

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STATEMENT PROPORTIONATE TO "BULK OF EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM"

Bradley's Reply To Judge's Query.

(From Our Correspondent).
MEERUT, June 26.

Before the Court rose on the 24th the Judge asked Mr. Bradle how long he will take to make his statement. Mr. Bradle's answer was that it will be in keeping with the bulk of the evidence against him and added "What can we do, the prosecution has filed so many exhibits."

Mr. Bradle is unable to continue his statement and the Court is being adjourned for the last two days. Yesterday Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad, who is a chronic tuberculosis patient had a severe attack of colic pain and could not attend the Court as all the defence lawyers had gone away to Allahabad and there was no counsel to represent him and the Court had to be adjourned for the day.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE NEEDS FUNDS.

Mr. H. A. Laljee's Letter To Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, Chairman, Board of Trustees in the course of a letter to the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, relating to the affairs of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, observes:—

As regards the appointment of the Principal, it is necessary to explain how the appointment of a Principal is usually made. There are at present five principal Departments of the Institute, viz:

1. The Electrical Engineering, 2. The Mechanical Engineering, 3. The Textile Manufacture, 4. The Technical and Applied Chemistry, and 5. The Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

The pay of the Head of each of the Departments is Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1,000 p.m.

From amongst the heads of any of these five important Departments, one who is a senior and a fully qualified man and who is fit for, and with experience of, administrative work is, usually appointed also the Principal of the Institute and the pay given to such a gentleman for his appointment as Principal is Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 500.

On the death of Mr. A. J. Turner, who was the head of the Technical and Applied Chemistry Department and who was likewise appointed Principal of the Institute, a fully qualified gentleman having also good administrative experience and who had acted as Principal when Mr. A. J. Turner, was on leave for 14 months and who has been connected with the Institute for a period of 10 years, the whole of his service in the Institute being in the capacity of a Departmental Head, was appointed the Principal.

For making the appointment of a permanent Principal of the Institute the question for consideration before the Trustees was whether they should advertise for a Principal who should also hold the post of the Head of the Chemistry Department or for a gentleman who should hold the post of the Head of the Chemistry Department only: in the meantime one of the senior Departmental Heads who had previously acted as Principal put in his claim for the principalship, and the Deputy Head of the Chemistry Department, Mr. Mody, the Senior Assistant, Mr. Chhayya and the Junior Assistant, Mr. Kopolkar also expressed a desire that they should be respectively promoted on the three grounds that they were Indians, that they were duly qualified and that they had been in the service of the Institute for many years.

It was, therefore, decided by the Trustees that in fairness to all those who were in the service for many years, a chance should be given to them to prove their ability and accordingly Mr. Mody, the Dy. Head was made the Head of the Chemistry Department; Mr. Chhayya was made the Dy. Head and Mr. Koppikar was made the Senior Assistant for a period of one year (probation) and the post of Junior Assistant has been advertised; likewise Dr. G.W. Burley, D.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.Mech.E., Wh.Ex., M.A.S. Mech.E., M.I.E. (India), M.R.S.T., the fully qualified Head of the Mechanical Engineering Department with the highest academical qualifications and who was one of the most senior Departmental Heads and the Head of one of the most important Departments of the Institute, was appointed Principal for a period of one year (probation).

It will, therefore, be seen that in making these appointments due consideration has been given to the matter and also an opportunity has been provided to our staff to show their usefulness.

It was of no use advertising the post of a Principal only as we could not expect to get a highly qualified and competent man, who could be the Head over Heads of the five departments on a salary of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 500, when the Heads of the Departments are fully qualified persons and are paid Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1,000.

I should like to point out that we had this year nearly 600 applications for admission to the various departments of the Institute. Of these 551 were present for the Entrance Examination of whom 309 passed, but only 160 could be admitted, because I am sorry to say, we have neither sufficient apparatus nor machinery for the efficient instruction of a larger number of students. If we are provided with funds, I feel certain a greater number of our young men would have been able to take advantage of the facilities. I hope this fact will be seriously considered by your Committee.

REPRESSION IN BENGAL

Arrests And House Searches Galore

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, June 26.

The Civil Disobedience movement has been called off but political unrest in Bengal still continues. Arrests and house-searches on political grounds are an everyday feature of newspapers although the Gandhi-Irwin agreement was ratified by the Congress Working Committee long ago. This fact is giving rise to a commotion in the minds of many Bengalis, especially young men and women.

OPEN TRIAL DENIED.

With the arrest of Mr. Atul Chandra Sarkar of the Barisal Tarun Samgha (Youth Association) which took place on June 24, the number of arrests under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act at Barisal since June 4 rose to thirteen. All these arrests were made by the police on suspicion and the arrested persons are denied an open trial.

The other day a young graduate was arrested in Calcutta on suspicion. What caused the suspicion was the fact that although a graduate the young man adopted the profession of polishing shoes. He was later produced before a magistrate but was discharged.

The Bengal C. I. D. arrested seven young Bengalis on June 22 last at Kalna, District Burdwan (West Bengal), while they were proceeding to a village, it is said, to commit a dacoity at a rice mill. They are reported to have confessed having committed a number of dacoities previously and obtained a booty of Rs. 7000 out of which they purchased a motor car. They used the car for committing further dacoities. Four of them have been remanded to hajat. Their leader is reported to have his headquarters at Chandernagore, a small French colony near Calcutta, from where he directed the operation.

DEFENCE FOR CHITTAGONG ACCUSED.

Shreemati Indumati Devi, sister of Ananta Singh of the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case, it is understood, has started for Delhi where she will consult Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about matters concerning the defence of her brother and his co-accused. It is also reported that she will proceed to Simla to place before the Viceroy the demand of the accused for a suitable defence counsel to defend their case at Government expense.

THE MUSLIM PARLEYS

Further Statement By Dr. Ansari

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, leader of the Nationalist Muslim Party, who arrived here this morning, has issued the following statement:

"Since the issue of my statement at Simla, I have seen the communication in the Press made on behalf of the All-Parties Muslim Conference.

"As was expected, an attempt has been made to shift the blame for the failure of the peace negotiations on us by confusing the issues.

"As a matter of fact, there were two formulae, as I have stated, and these were communcated to both sides at Bhopal in the first week of this month and subsequently at Simla. Typed copies were handed by the Private Secretary to the Nawab of Bhopal to both parties. And these two formulae were under discussion on both sides for several days. But whereas we kept the door for negotiations open, as intimated to the other party through His Highness, they rejected both formulae, in spite of the pressure and pladings of some of their own influential members against rejection, and refused to proceed with the peace negotiations any more.

"The statemen of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, a nember of their own Working Committee, fully corroborates me.

"After such summary rejection of the last two formulae and refusal to continue the peace parleys, we had no other alternative left but to close the chapter and leave Simla."

PRAYERS FOR RAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, June 26.

The drought and unbearable heat have caused people to invoke the Almighty through the "saints for rain." A few days back a small procession went from cross to cross at each of which prayers were said. Yesterday a band of men from Chapel Road, visited several crosses in the various villages, singing hymns and saying prayers. This morning the villagers of Ranwar offered a solemn high mass at St. Andrew's Church in honour of St. Authony for rain.

The late monsoon has brought on great misery to the people of Salsette. The wells are nearly all dried up and at those very few, in which water is available the rush is so great, that people are [illegible] waiting for their turn to fill, even at dead of night. In certain places in the Dharavi Island, water cannot he had within a radius of 4 or 5 miles, and people have to trudge that distance to get a few gallons for drinking purposes.

Farmers too are becoming exceedingly anxious. For, on the strength of the showers on the 13th and 14th instant. They started sowing. But now those seeds have taken root and out of which blades of grass are visible are getting dried up, and the seeds that did not catch root are either attacked by insects or picked up by birds.

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BARTERING MAJORITY FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES

(Continued on page 12)

—not the democracy and nationalism of the Hindu Sabha which is but a cloak to cover the aggressive communalism of a majority, nor the militant communalism of the All-Parties Muslim Conference and and desire a complete surrender however absurd their terms may be, however impossible of accomplishment and whatever injury their acceptance may do to the cause of the country's freedom. Our proposals we are placing before you and through you before the country are based on the democratic principle that a majority however small or large must not be allowed to be converted into an equality or minority but must be placed in such a position as to function as a majority and the legitimate fears and apprehensions of a minority should be removed by just and reasonable safeguards. Safeguards which do not cut across the basis of responsibility and self-government. Here are the proposals:

THE PROPOSALS.

1. That joint electorates with adult suffrage should form the basis of representation in the future constitution of India.

2. (A) That with adult suffrage, reservation of seats only for minorities less than 25 per cent. in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures should be permitted, on the basis of population with the right to contest additional seats.

(B) That in the provinces where Muslims are in a minority of less than 25 per cent. seats shall be reserved for them on a population basis with the right to contest additional seats, but in case other communities are given weightage Muslims shall be similarly treated and the present weightage enjoyed by them shall be maintained.

(C) If adult franchise is not established, or franchise is not extended so as to reflect the proportion of the population on the electoral register, in the Punjab and Bengal seats shall be reserved for the Muslims until adult suffrage is established or franchise is extended so as to re-elect the proportion of population on the electoral register in such a manner that the Muslim majority is not reduced to a position of minority or even of equality.

3. That the representation of Muslims in the Federal legislature shall be one-third of the respective houses.

4. That all appointments shall be made by a Public Service Commission, according to a minimum standard of efficiency, without at the same time depriving any community of its fair share in the services and that in the case of lower grade no monopoly shall be permitted.

5. That in the Federal and Provincial Cabinets, Muslim interests shall be adequately recognized by means of a convention agreed to by all the parties in the different legislatures.

6. That Sind shall be constituted into a separate province.

7. That the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan shall have exactly the same form of Government and administration as other provinces in British India.

8. That the future constitution of the country shall be federal and the residuary powers shall vest in the federating units.

9 A. That there shall be a provision of fundamental rights in the constitution guaranteeing to the citizens the protection of their cultures, languages, script, education, profession and practice of religion, religious endowments and economic interests.

(B) That the fundamental rights and personal laws shall be effectively protected by specific provision to be embodied in the constitution.

(C) That there shall be no change in the constitution so far as fundamental rights are concerned except with the concurrence of a three-fourths majority of each House of the Federal legislature.

JUST RIGHTS OF A MINORITY.

We could, for instance, never agree to any proposal that would reduce Mussalmans where they are in a majority or leave the Muslim population where it is in a minority without necessary safeguards at the mercy of a hostile majority. It would be neither fair play nor sound politics. I would go further and assert that provision for the protection of the just rights of a minority is as basic a principle of democracy as provision for the proper functioning of the rule of majority. The Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab should never be made to sacrifice their majorities, and the U. P. and Bihar Muslims must remain fortified with the conviction that the treatment meted out to them by the Hindu majorities shall not be worse expect to receive in the provinces where the Muslims are in a majority. Once this proposition is clearly understood all recriminations, all scrambles for loaves and fishes for offices and seats in the legislatures would disappear and give place to a manly confidence and a spirit of healthy competition, which would ultimately change the entire outlook in so far as intercommunal relations in India are concerned. But the benighted knights of Bengal and the Punjab would deliberately ignore this position and create false alarm by raising the cry of 'Islam-in-danger.'

AN IMPEDIMENT TO FREEDOM.

They would much rather let the Muslim majorities in Bengal and the Punjab be converted into minorities for the sake of securing separate electorate than come round to the rational view-point pressed by those Muslims who have always stood for nationalism, democracy, the unfettered rule of a majority and the protection of the just rights of minority, who have elected to suffer for their convictions and who have not allowed themselves to be obsessed by the fallacious arguments advanced to stampede the Indian Muslim into playing the despicable role of a coward and an impediment in the path of his country's freedom.

A POSITION OF INFERIORITY.

Gentlemen, it would be permissible to ask this gallant night of the land of the five rivers what great wrong you people of Bengal had done him or those holding his political views to merit the infelicitous position of a minority in a province where your numerical strength, your glorious history in the past and your legitimate aspirations for the future has rightly given you a place of honour. It virtually means that you surrender all your constitutional rights and privileges and agree to remain in a perpetual minority because it serves the selfish interests of the so-called representatives of the Mussalmans nominated by the Indian Government to the last Round Table Conference. It means you give up your constitutional right to form and carry out the Government of your province. Remember that in the future constitution of India there is not going to be any official bloc and if the proposals made by Sir Md. Shafi is going to form the basis of the future constitution, you are to remain in perpetual hankering in Bengal entirely left at the mercy of those who would be returned by communal electorates. Saturated with antagonism and communal bias against you you will have the worst type of communalists with you. The House will ever be the arena of communal fights and bickerings and every question will be judged from the communal point of view and decided on communal lines. You will never find the peaceful atmosphere so necessary to make any contribution to the culture and civilisation of the country of your birth. You will never get the chance of benefiting your community or your country.

The system of joint electorates based on adult franchise or a franchise which reflects the proportion of a population on the electoral roll are the only means to lead you to happiness and prosperity. By adopting the franchise you will at once give a death blow to communalism and destroy the communal mentality. Under this system no member of one community will be compelled to approach the voters of the other community if he wanted to be returned to the legislatures. Having gone there on joint votes he cannot afford to work on any line but national, for a house returned on joint electorates with universal adult suffrage the party divisions will be not on communal lines but on political and economic basis.

The Indian National Congress has decided to participate in the proceedings to the Round Table Conference. We stand for freedom of the Motherland and for equitable and just adjustment of the intercommunal relations. Do not let your case go by default or allow the opportunist to come in the way of India's freedom.

I would urge you to rise to the occasion and acquit yourselves as the sons of Islam. Cries like Mussalmans in Danger' and 'Islam in Danger' should not make you panicky. Mussalmans are brave people. They are gentlemen to their neighbours. Islam has not taught you to live under foreign yoke. It made you free 1300 years back. You have forged these fetters of slavery for yourselves. Shake them off and go down to history as the liberators of India.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

fail according as the problem is rightly or wrongly solved, little have they realised that the determining factor is the complete satisfaction of Indian national aspirations. Even some responsible politicians are still flirting with the probability of imposing from outside some constitutional settlement on India. Witness Mr. Baldwin, leader of the Conservative party, speaking in his constituency last night as reported by the "Times":—

"India is quite the most difficult question we have to deal with in our Empire to-day. It is a question which, if not solved, might wreck the Empire in the lifetime of many here.

"The Conference which is to reassemble in September will carry on the discussions more or less at the point where they were left in January. They are getting to the most difficult part of the work, and recent events and the communal troubles in India have not made it easier. It is impossible now to say whether the result of that Conference may be successful or not." Further Mr. Baldwin maintained that the Conference had no power, and it was [illegible] that [illegible] cannot be considered [illegible] legislation. That, he said, was the duty of Parliament alone.

Dealing with safeguards Mr. Baldwin emphasized the point that there must be safeguards for British trade and continuing said with regard to the communal problem:—"If as time goes on it becomes impossible to reach a sufficient amount of agreement at this Conference or at a subsequent Conference, then of course it will be the duty of the Government to advise Parliament and to frame such legislation as they think fit."

SITUATION IN BURMA.

The situation in Burma is still a matter for anxiety among the politicians here. The British Press has clearly admitted the seriousness of the Burmese revolts and comments thereon have been so restrained that the public is more or less bewildered as to the true course of events. One thing has happened, however, which shows once again how unscrupulous the propagandists in this country can be in the methods they employ to have things in their own way. Last week, when exceptional prominence was given by the British Press to the revolt in Burma it was held out to the public that the virulent form which the revolt had assumed was the outcome of the growing Burmese hostility to the Indians in Burma. During this week, however, the question of hostile feeling towards the Indians and Congress receded gradually until it disappeared entirely from the arena, with the result that economic depression and religious autocracy were reintroduced as the true causes of the revolt.

REACTIONARIES' HOPES.

It was stated in the Press here that the Government of India is considering a proposal to set up a separate Round Table Conference on Burma sitting simultaneously with the Indian Round Table Conference in September. No comment on this point has so far been made in the Press or by any politician in a public utterance. This silence should not be allowed to hypnotize us into the belief that the proposal does not or will not receive the vigorous support of those who have their own designs on the future relations of Burma to Great Britain should India become irretrievably lost to the latter. It is to be hoped that the Burmans will not fail to probe deeply and dispassionately into the question of their country's welfare and status before taking their decision on this point.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

The decision of the Congress Working Committee whether the Hindu-Moslem problem was settled or not, Mahatma Gandhi is to present the Congress case to the Round Table Conference has been paraded in the Press here as a defeat for the Mahatma. Even Mahatma Gandhi's own statement that he will faithfully and energetically carry out the decision has done little to alter this interpretation or rather misinterpretation of the situation.

Speaking last night at the Friends (Quakers) Meeting House, Manchester, Mr. Horace G. Alexander, lecturer in International subjects at Woodbrooke Settlement Birmingham, paid tribute to Mr. Gandhi's mixed character for saintliness and political wisdom. After presenting the Mahatma as a friend of the poor and the downtrodden he proceeded to show that he is also an able statesman.

"He does see", he said, "the meaning of the shades of difference. At the moment, for instance, he sees all the difference in the world between a free constitution for India with safeguards in the interests of England and such a constitution with safeguards in the interests of India, but it may even be a very great advantage when the time comes for constitutional discussions to have as leader amongst the Indian representatives there one who sees and appreciates little constitutional niceties of that kind."

Referring to the Mahatma's genuine wish for an honourable settlement of the issue between India and Britain, Mr. Alexander said:—

"If he comes in that spirit to this country it will be up to us to meet him and to show that our faith in human nature in India is not less than his faith in the human nature of England."

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are passing through such unprecedented times that momentous pronouncements of highly-placed people have ceased to be anything more than topics of weekly interest. It is possible, however, that President Hoover's offer of a moratorium on war debts may prove an exception; but certainly Mr. MacDonald's statement in the Commons in regard to the maintenance of India's financial stability cannot have any more permanent effect than the half a dozen unequivocal statements made by the Finance Member about the 18d. ratio. The real import of the Prime Minister's statement cannot be understood without a reference to the background of the present state of India's public finances. Mr. MacDonald has been either misinformed as to the actual causes of the financial embarrassments of the Government of India or that unlike his usual self he prefers to practise a little economy of truth. Nobody denies, that prolonged trade depression and political unrest have given to a certain extent responsible for our financial difficulties. But I ask, is it candour and impartiality on the part of the Prime Minister deliberately to shut his eyes to the most reprehensible incompetence betrayed by Government in the administration of our public finances? The bolstering up of the 18d. ratio has involved us into among other things, piling up by every increase in public debt, ruthless contraction of currency without any regard to the requirements of trade and industry, maintenance of artificial monetary stringency, unchalant frittering away of our gold resources and the creation of an unavoidable feeling of anxious uncertainty about Government's ability to anchor the rupee at 18. This uncertainty is not to be wandered by the much abused critics of the 18d. ratio but is being kept alive, if not strengthened, by the continuous drive into requisition of all the available means at the disposal of Government, regardless of their effect on the economic well-being of the country.

To my mind, the burden of the Prime Minister's song is that as the Government of India have now been awakened to a sense of reality by their appreciation of the daily deflation of the gold resources in support of the 18d. ratio the British Government on being informed of this desperate situation have agreed to provide gold credits should the Government of India find it impossible to make further loans after the recent catastrophic failure. Those who sincerely believe that the Premier's statement is anything in the nature of a guarantee for India sterling stocks are guilty of a cruel paradise. Is there any basis for such a guarantee, barring limited "pending constitutional settlement"? Such a guarantee would also permanently perpetuate our position as a borrowing on our own credit and within a determination inconsistent with our honour, dignity and solvency. The necessity for the display of amazing generosity" and the implication of the words used by the Premier have their explanation in the difficulty over the ratio.

I cannot imagine a more apt illustration of cruel kindness than this show. Britain relieving India's financial ills. I would appeal to responsible leaders of all Governments candidly to enquire whether if gold credits are available in London the good offices of the British Government, such credits were meant for the perpetuation of the 18d. ratio which has been doing its deadly damage we will be entitled to refuse to acknowledge our liability created by such credits. These credits cannot be anything but additional gold debt and as the country has been practically unanimous in demanding an immediate stoppage of this gold drain by the removal of the 18d. ratio from the Statute Book the Prime Minister's statement is only a further reminder of our helpless position as a subject race under the domination of Britons who insult us by claiming to know our interests better than we do.

It is really amusing to find Sir Osborne Smith again in the self-complacent mood of giving what the "Evening News" calls a straight tip. I know what banks and investors think of his previous tips to buy new loans in recent years and they will certainly be chary of this new tip. I do not know if Sir Osborne is aware of what people in general think of his role as an official propagandist. Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, is known as the most reticent person in the financial world. But perhaps, Sir Osborne is a disciple of Publicity Burnham and, therefore, considers Mr. Montagu Norman as old-fashioned. Will he, however, be consistent and candid by telling us if, in his opinion as an experienced banker, Government's Exchange policy has been calculated to strengthen the financial position of the Government of India?—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 30, 1931.

JU
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in India

Bartering Majority For Separate Electorates.

—:o:—

ALL-PARTIES MUSLIMS' PRETENSIONS EXPOSED.

Dr. Ansari's Clarion Call To Nationalist Muslims.

"MAKE HISTORY AS LIBERATORS OF INDIA"

FARIDPUR, June 27.

Presiding over the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference this afternoon, Dr. M. A. Ansari said:—

I thank you sincerely and not in terms of mere formality for having invited me to preside over your deliberations here to-day—deliberations which owing to the magnitude of the issues involved are far-reaching in their effect and are destined to play a very important part in the making of the India of to-morrow.

We have been passing through anxious times. I need not recapitulate to you here the details of the heroic struggle that the people of India in general and Bengal in particular have been carrying on for the last year. All of you are aware of it and most of you who are present here must have taken part in it. It has elicited praise from friends and foes alike and has opened a new chapter in the history of the emancipation of India from foreign bondage.

MUSLIMS' CONTRIBUTION

The contribution of our co-religionists in this fight may not have been quite proportionate to their glorious past, but in spite of the lack of political insight and the machinations of a few self-seekers and interested individuals, who have always been trying to give the country a wrong lead in the matter, their share in the struggle is not negligible. The Frontier Mussalmans in particular by their heroic suffering and gallant fight, have added lustre to the pages of the history of this great fight for freedom.

It is up to you now, to see that the continuity of the great cultural heritage of the Mussalmans of India is not stopped or stunted in its growth by the unhealthy, narrow, short-sighted and selfish activities of a group of arm-chair critics and interested politicians, who, without in the least acquainting themselves with the real wishes of the Mussalmans pose as their true champions.

AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

You have been following the course of negotiations that have been going on between the Nationalist Muslim party and the other group of Mussalmans that calls itself by the name of the All-India Muslim Conference group. You would pardon me for a slight digression in order to expose the hollowness of the pretensions of the All-India Muslim Conference and to show you the strength of the Nationalist Muslim party and its representative charcater. No single group of Muslims is as representative of the Mussalmans of India to-day as the National Muslim party is. The composite elements that go to make up the All-India Muslim Conference defy definition and if you remove the members of the All-India Muslim League, and the Central Khilafat Committee, you would find that the real men who go by this name are an unknown quantity. Of its component parts the Muslim League has long ceased to be a reality. It exists only on paper. In its last annual meeting at Allahabad it could not gather the requisite number of 75 to form the quorum. The Central Khilafat Committee, once so powerful in the country, is now but a shadow of its former self. It would, therefore, not be difficult for you, in these circumstances to decide which is the real representative group of the Mussalmans of India to-day.

"OUR REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY."

The National Muslim party has its branches all over India. It has seven provincial and seventy-one district branches. It has held during the last few months numerous provincial and district conferences and meetings all over the country. Its members number in thousands and its last All-India Conference at Lucknow was really the one widely representative gathering of Mussalmans in recent times after the Khilafat movement. It had 619 delegates representing every province in India, consisting of tried and elderly politicians, barristers, pleaders, journalists, doctors, zemindars, businessmen, talukdars, Ulema, Mujtahids and men of light and learning. We did not desire any separate platform for ourselves till now. It would not have been necessary for us to do so even now, had internal dissensions amongst Mussalmans not made it essential for us to have a separate platform. Our aims have all along been the protection of the legitimate rights of Mussalmans and yet to fight the battle of India's freedom with our Hindu brethren. Our strength is the strength of the Muslim Intelligentsia backed by the Muslim masses and who can deny the strength of the mass movement in India to-day? Can you now for a single moment doubt our representative capacity in India and believe the futile cry of these hastily grouped individuals of long defunct societies who falsely claim to represent Muslim India in Government councils to-day? The Nationalist Muslim party has all through these months been trying to devise formulae whereby the two wings of the Muslim community should come to a compromise and close this disgraceful wrangle over the minor question of electorates and the measure and methods of representation in the federal and provincial legislatures when far greater issues were awaiting solution and the freedom of India was at stake. The statement issued by me recently in the press gives all the details of the last attempt at bringing about peace and the causes of its failure.

A CLUMSY ATTEMPT.

Since the issue of my statement at Simla on the 22nd instant, I have seen the statement made by Mr. Shafi Doudi, on behalf of the All-Parties Muslim Conference. As was expected a clumsy attempt has been made to confuse the issue and shift the blame for the failure of peace negotiations on us. As a matter of fact the last two formulae, as we have stated were given to both sides by H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal and they were under discussion for several days on both sides. Whereas we had kept the door for negotiations open as intimated to the other side through His Highness, the other party rejected both the formulae in spite of pressure of some of their own influential members and refused to continue any further peace negotiations. The statement of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, a member of A.P.M.C., fully corroborates me. After the summary rejection of the last two formulae and refusal to continue further peace parleys we had no other alternative but to close the chapter and leave Simla.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S IDEALS.

The resolution passed at the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference held at Lucknow in April last bears testimony to the fact that, while in no way bartering away the vital interests of their community, the Nationalist Muslim party have kept aloft the ideal of greater unity among the different communities inhabiting our motherland which is essential for securing India's freedom.

But the resolution which was passed at Lucknow was only the first half of the resolution passed at the meeting, held at Delhi on 18th March. As we were negotiating with the All-Parties Muslim Conference group it was not considered wise to expose all our cards. To-day, I am placing before you the entire proposals drafted at Delhi, which in our opinion would solve the communal problem. It is based on the principles of democracy and nationalism

(Continued on page 11).

SITUATION IN BURMA

"Amnesty Proclamation Well Received."

ECONOMIC SITUATION UNCHANGED.

SIMLA, June 28.

The following official report has been published on the situation in Burma during the week ending 26th June:—

"The situation is generally improving. In Tharrawaddy District four dacoit gangs have been broken up. In Insein District one gang has been completely accounted for, the leader and the last two followers having been killed yesterday. In Henzada District an important gang has been broken up and the leader wounded and captured. In Prome District about 130 surrenders have already taken place and further numbers are expected shortly. Dacoities are still numerous in Thayetmyo and Henzada Districts. Attacks on Indians are decreasing in numbers, and are almost confined to Pyapon and Nyaungmya Districts. Emigration figures are still unusually large.

EFFECT OF AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Government proclamation of amnesty has been well received generally. Further orders are being issued, probably on Monday, regarding the requests to widen its scope.

The only Government casualties reported since 15th June are one village headman killed, one military police slightly wounded and one Public Works overseer wounded. The rebel casualty figure is still incomplete.

The economic situation shows little change. Cultivation is progressing fairly well except in the rebel areas of Tharrawaddy and parts of Pegu District where intimidation is being practised against cultivators agreeing to work land owned by Indians.—A.P.

SHOCKING MOTOR CAR COLLISION.

4 Burnt To Death: 1 Injured.

LONDON, June 28.

Two men and two women were burnt to death and three women and one man injured in a collision of two motor cars near Bistree this morning. One of the women victims was so burned that she could not be identified. One of the dead men is believed to be a New Yorker, named Milton Green. One of the injured persons is Yokvick Tino Comp from Tokio.—Reuter.

GUNTUR ON BHAGAT SINGH AND FRIENDS.

GUNTUR, June 29.

The Andhra Provincial Conference resuming its sessions on Sunday condoled the deaths of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Pandit Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, and Raja of Mahmudabad.

An excited debate ensued on a resolution expressing admiration for the courage, heroism and patriotism of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru and Harkishen and condemning their executions as contrary to the spirit of the Peace Pact.

NO VIOLENCE.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya moving an amendment to add words "while dissociating itself from the cult of violence", said that while there was a revolutionary movement in the country it was their duty clearly to state that Congressmen disapproved of violence in any shape or form.

SECRET APPRECIATION.

Mr. Konda Venkatappayya thought that the resolution savoured of a secret appreciation of violence.

The amendment was however rejected, 119 voting for and 183 against it.

The resolution was declared carried by a large majority amidst shouts of "inquilab zindabad".

A feature of the debate was that a large number of ladies participated in the voting.—A.P.

PUNJAB WHEAT PRICES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JARANWALA, June 27.

Wheat Dara 1'7; Fine Dara 1'8; Sharbati best 1'9; Asli 1'99; Maghar 1'11; Magh 1'12; Arrival 10,000 maunds; Gram 1'11; Asli 1'13; Maghar 1'14; Toria 3'3; Sarson and Ghee best 38/4.

SIMLA PEACE TALK DEADLOCK.

Indian Press Comments.

The "Leader" writes:—

What influences were at work and in what way did they operate? An Anglo-Indian oracle is satisfied—and it is now trying to convince others—that the Ansari group has adopted an indefensible course, 'wrecked understanding' and forced the unwelcome necessity for a third party to step in and impose an award.' It assumed that the practical fact of the moment is that the majority among the Muslims want only separate electorates. Assuming for the sake of argument that the majority among the Muslims tenaciously cling to the system of separate electorates, is it right that it should be thrust upon the country though it is to its own detriment? The fact is that sinister influences were always at work to prevent communal agreement. The only redeeming feature of the Simla talks is that the position is not hopeless and indefinite. The Nationalist Muslims, whose influence and numbers are increasing, have refused to compromise on a question of vital principle, thereby understood much better the interests of their country and community than the communalists. May it be, as Swami Shraddhanand pithily put it, that Hindu-Muslim unity will be the effect and not the cause of Swaraj? There is a silver lining in every cloud and it is a matter for rejoicing that the Nationalist Muslims have valiantly stuck to their guns without yielding on a matter of vital principle. They have a great part to play in the future, and even the Government with all their preferences and prejudices cannot and ought not to ignore them.

Not A Surprise

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

"The breakdown of the negotiations between the two sections of Moslem public opinion on the question of electorate has not come upon anybody as a surprise. From the trend of the events during the last few weeks, especially in view of the wire-pullings from certain quarters that have been reported from Simla and Delhi, the public were as a matter of fact, prepared for this unfortunate contingency. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Fazli Hussain and Mr. Mahomed Ismail are each sufficiently strong even if alone, to wreck a dozen unity conferences like the one which has just ended in a fiasco. What the consequence was likely to be when they joined their forces and made a head set against all nationalist solutions of the communal problem was therefore more or less a foregone conclusion. Although the party of the Ansari we are told, parted with them in all other matters, their difference on the single issue of method of representation was considered ample justification by the latter to reject all proposals for compromise.

A special representative of an Anglo-Indian contemporary has been interviewing men on this question of electorate. The Government and all regard the All-India Moslem Conference as representative of the Moslem public opinion by the country. If the report is true, the enfranchisement will commit a grievous blunder. Those amongst the Moslems who are in favour of joint electorate are in no respect inferior to the advocates of special representation. In fact, a large number of the prominent Moslem leaders in every province is opposed to the system of electoral arrangement on communal lines. The Government have no right to minimise the influence of these representatives of Moslem public opinion and attach an undue importance to the views of the opposite school of thought."

Lost In Simla Fog.

The "Advance" writes:—

The stalwarts of the All-India Moslem Conference who had been abnormally energetic in the denunciation of views, proposals and schemes opposed to theirs could ill-afford at Simla to feign ignorance of the standpoint represented by Dr. Ansari and his friends. Are we to understand that they lost it in the thickness of the Simla fog? That they have done a great disservice to their own community and to the country will be evident from the [illegible] and gusto with which the news of the break-down has been received by the [illegible] community and comments upon it in the Press attributable to them. The views of Moslems regarding the subject of [illegible] are clear. The schemes [illegible] are anti-National and anti-Democratic. Those Mahomedans who want to pursue a National policy and programme through a democratic machinery must give up fantastic claims which have nowhere been recognised. We do not think that the communal differences can be reasonably ascribed to any system of electorates. The causes lie elsewhere and Cawnpore as the Official Committee of Enquiry have admitted, provide the lines on which further investigation may be profitably pushed in order to trace them. Yet we agree that there is little communal feeling in the Indian States and that is not so "because the rulers are Indian and [illegible] not suffer a third party to provide and nurture the seeds of the division. "What Britain could," we are told, "do to divide. When it began the process of abdication, division inevitably arose." Oh, what a beginning and what an end! How darkness had for ages covered the Indian earth, and gross darkness the Indian people."

BOMB OUTRAGE IN PATNA.

Sub-Inspector Dies Of Injuries.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED

PATNA, June 28.

A sensational bomb outrage occurred to-night at 9 when a Sub-Inspector and a head constable in Nayatola Pirbohore Police Station were bombed. The sub-inspector died of his injuries and the head constable's condition is precarious. Two persons, Surajnath Chaube and Hazarilal (alleged to be absconders from the Delhi conspiracy case), have been arrested in this connection.—A.P.

(Later).—Details are now available regarding the bomb outrage that occurred here. As a result of information received from Lucknow Police, a careful watch was kept for two men believed to have come from that City with a supply of arms and ammunition. The suspects are reported to have been seen on two successive evenings on the Lower Road. A careful watch was, therefore, kept and last night at 8, two men answering to the description in possession of the police were seen approaching on bicycles. When challenged by a police party, they tried to make good their escape. In the melee which followed, one of the cyclists threw a bomb at the police party who nevertheless effected the arrest of both the persons. As a result of the bomb explosion, the officiating sub-inspector, Mr. Ram narayan Singh died in the General Hospital and a writer and head constable named Birendranath Sen, who was seriously injured is undergoing treatment.

These two policemen showed remarkable courage in encountering the suspects for they knew they were almost certain to be armed and would probably be carrying bombs. One of the persons arrested who is alleged to be a material absconder in the Delhi Conspiracy Case, was also seriously injured by his own [illegible].

The other arrested man is said to be Surajnath Chaube, resident of Arrah District and a student of Patna. He is also [illegible] injured. Bombs, revolvers and ammunition were recovered from the persons of the arrested men. The deceased police officer Mr. Narayan Singh [illegible] Bettiah, Mo[illegible] will be given [illegible] military honours.—A.P.

SHOE [illegible]

DELHI CONSPI[illegible]
INCIDE[illegible]

"DELHI," June 29.

When the Delhi Conspiracy case was proceeding one of the [illegible] threw his shoe at [illegible] Kailashpati who was [illegible] witness box. The [illegible] not hit the [illegible] promptly arrested [illegible] Sikh a second [illegible] of St. Stephen's [illegible] this connection.—A.P.

TIRADE AGAINST NAT[illegible]

—:o:—

Die-hard Suggestion To Br[illegible]

Mr. W. T. Day, Director and General Manager of the "Pioneer" in an interview to "Advertisers' Weekly" says:—

The situation in India has moved so rapidly during the last twelve months that it is difficult to express any definite opinion. Practically everything out there has now become a political matter.

From the standpoint and common ground that it is essential to keep India within the British Empire, it is necessary to consider whether the press in India can be relied upon to serve this end efficiently. I say the press, because all over the world it is the most powerful force for good or ill.

The influence the press can exercise is controlled by the literacy of the public. It is not altogether limited by the number of the literate, for the illiterate derive from the literate opinions which the latter form from the newspapers they read. But the circulations of newspapers are obviously limited by illiteracy.

The literates in British India numbered eighteen million in the last census. In all India roughly twenty-two million males and three million females were estimated to be liberate on March 31, 1927. It is an ever-expanding public. The comparatively small circulations of newspapers in India, including the British-owned [illegible] potenti[illegible] newspa[illegible] The [illegible] regret [illegible] this In[illegible] be asse[illegible] Ordinar[illegible] wherever [illegible] bertyloving [illegible] Commonwealth.

India will suffer [illegible] ising British-owned [illegible] India will be closer to [illegible] are developed on lines [illegible] more idiomatic to the [illegible] Therein lies a [illegible] if a solution is [illegible] found to the present difficulties.

I cannot advocate too strongly the necessity for consolidation of the British press in India.

I believe that the pen is mightier than the sword. At present most of the power of the pen in India is directing propaganda against British interests.

My message to advertisers is that the firms who have business in India or want to begin business in India, should see that they are represented at the Round Table Conference.

The press in England and India and the business men of both countries must make a firm stand together in this very vital matter.

LIBERAL SPLIT AGGRAVATE

Sir A. Sinclair's Retort To Sir J. Simon.

LATTER'S "SENSITIVENESS TO TORY JEERS"

LONDON, June 28.

A split in the Liberal Party over the question of acceptance of Government's land-tax proposals is further evidenced by a letter of Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Chief Whip, to Sir John Simon replying to the latter's intimation that he is dissociating himself from the Party. Sir A Sinclair declares that Sir Simon's step only amounts to official recognition of the situation which has existed for some time because Sir A. Sinclair has, in recent months, felt that on many questions of far greater political consequence than the land tax—notably on free trade—Sir J. Simon has been abandoning the Liberal and adopting the Conservative standpoint. Sir A. Sinclair caustically expresses surprise at Sir J. Simon's "sensitiveness to the jeers of Conservatives" and to Mr. Snowden's jibes at the Liberals and claims that the Liberal proposals designed to relieve [illegible] of land from the full burden of [illegible] tax have been adopted by Government.

ANOTHER LIBERAL RESIGNS.

Following the example of Sir John Simon and Sir Ernest Brown, Sir Robert Hutchinson, Liberal M.P. for Montrose, who has formerly Liberal Chief Whip, has also dissociated himself from the Liberal Party.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AIRMEN'S VENTURE.

Flying Round Globe In 10 Days

LONDON, June 28.

Harbin—American airmen Wiley Post and Harold [illegible] who are making an attempt to fly round the world in ten days, have already covered half the distance, despite some delay caused by the aeroplane landing in a mudhole at Blagovestchensk from which it could only be extricated by the use of a tractor. The aviators arrived this morning at Kharbarovsk [illegible] hence they expect to start early [illegible] on the 2,500 mile journey to Nome, Alaska. From there they will fly via Edmonton, Chicago, Cleveland and Ohio to New York.—Reuter.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CENTENARY.

Committee Appointed For Commemoration.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of "Jam-e-Jamshed" was called on Saturday evening in Sir J.J. Parsi Benevolent Institute, to consider the question of celebrating the centenary of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" which falls in March 1932. The meeting was called by the Parsi Federal Council. Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla presided.

Several speakers spoke in eulogistic terms of the services by the paper to the public in general and Parsis in particular, in its long career.

Several suggestions were made before the meeting to commemorate the event. One suggestion was to name "Jam-e-Jamshed Road" to one of the roads of the Parsi Colony at Dadar. Other suggestions were to establish a Parsi School of Journalism, erect a "Jam-e-Jamshed" Centenary Building and open a "Jam-e-Jamshed" Museum.

A committee of 112 influential Parsi ladies and gentlemen was appointed to suitably consider the suggestions and give them a practical shape.

KARACHI MOTOR FATALITIES.

Ship's Officer Killed.

KARACHI, June 29.

Mr. Kerr, a European ship's and a Mahomedan driver and was killed and another officer and cleaner were seriously injured in a motor accident early this morning on Macleod Road. The car which is said to have been driven at a furious pace crashed into the stone compoundwall of the N. W. Railway Goods Yard and was badly smashed.—A.P.

FLIGHT TO KARACHI AND BACK

Airmen Leave Lympne.

LONDON, June 29.

Neville Stack and J. R. Chaplin left Lympne in an All-British Vickers-Napier machine to attempt a record flight to Karachi and back. They hope to accomplish double journey in six days.

Neville Stack hopes to reach Constantinople, to-night and Karachi on Wednesday evening. He hopes to start on the return journey at dawn on Thursday, landing at Croydon on Saturday evening. He is flying via Aleppo, Bazra and Jask. The airmen carry two small attache cases and coffee and sandwiches.

Interviewed by Reuter they expressed the confidence that they would set up a record and said that they had never had such favourable weather reports.—Reuter.

DUSHERA BOMB OUTRAGE SEQUEL.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

LAHORE, June 29.

The death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Lahore on Abdul Ghani for throwing a bomb on 3rd October 1928 on a crowd returning from the Dushera festival, thereby killing ten persons and wounding fifty-eight others, has been confirmed by the Division Bench of the Lahore High Court composed of Justices Harrison and Dulip Singh.—A.P.

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